PETROL
by Day and Night
MOTOR CARS ON HIRE.
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
East Street, Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

Send for Motor Cycle List.
B. S. A. Machines just received
J. H. 3-speed free engine at Rs. 700.
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
Dealers in quality goods.
Church Gate Street, Bombay.

VOL. III. NO 218 BOMBAY: MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE TO LONDON.

SAILING AT MARSEILLES.

Date of sailing about	Steamers	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
SUNDAY.				
12th Sept.	Salsette ..	6000	Morea ..	11000
19th "	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	....	..
26th "	Maloja ..	12500	....	..
3rd Oct.	Salsette ..	6000	....	..
10th "	Arabia ..	8000	....	..
17th "	Karmala ..	9000	....	..
24th "	Moldavia ..	10000	....	..
31st "	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..
7th Nov.	Khyber ..	9000	....	..
14th "	Persia ..	8000	....	..
21st "	Medina ..	12500	....	..
28th "	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	....	..

Until further notice the Homeward Steamers will not call at Plymouth.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p. m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The Marseilles Special Sleeping Car train in connection with the Company's steamers has been resumed.

All passengers landing at Marseilles whether for the special or ordinary trains must be provided with passports with the visé of a French Consul.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA & NEW ZEALAND.

These Steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly on THURSDAY. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to:—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Kamakura Maru	T. Kuwabara	6126	11th Sept.	23rd Sept.
Moyori Maru ...	S. Kushibiki	3773	29th Sept.	2nd Oct.
Rangoon Maru	H. Nomura	5348	29th Sept.	11th Oct.
Kirin Maru	T. Sasaki	3801	6th Oct.	18th Oct.

For Freight apply to:—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 273,600
Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN. via Colombo, Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Inabo Maru....	T. Wakazawa	3939	30th Aug.	11th Sept.
Shinkoku Maru..	E. Kuchiki	5336	12th Sept.	21st Sept.
Saigon Maru....	T. Watanabe	4538	27th Sept.	8th Oct.

For Freight apply to

Y. ASAI,
Manager.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,
BOMBAY.
Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

If you use Zymole Trokeys you will not be bothered with irritation of the throat, causing you to cough. Always carry them with you; they are pleasant to take. B-4

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE)
AUTUMN SAILINGS 1915.
OUTWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about
			1915.
City of Glasgow ..	A & C	6545	Sept. 20th
City of London ..	A & C	9090	Oct. 11th
City of Karachi ..	A & C	5563	Oct. 25th
City of Marseilles ..	A & C	8250	Oct. 30th
City of Cairo ..	A & C	7700	Nov. 15th

SAILINGS 1915.
HOMEWARD.

Steamer.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Cairo ..	A C	7700	....	15th Sept.

FARES.	1st. class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd. class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	988	438	630
London via Marseilles	650	1,033	486	720
Liverpool	500	900	450	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	942	..	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families Railway Employees Hospital Nurses. Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency.
Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE.
DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY
TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK.
BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA
OR BALTIMORE
For further particulars regarding freight
Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,175,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London E. C.
Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampale
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
are opened for Approved Customerrs and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE
payable in the principal Cities of Europe India China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

Three-fourths of all the sickness is caused by constipation. Regular habits bring good health. Kasagra regulates the bowels and cures constipation. Tastes so good you'd never think it was medicine unless someone told you so. D 5

SHIPPING

TISRIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessel.	Tons.	Sailing Date	Time	Route
"LINGA."	2185	Tuesday, 14th Sept.	11 am.	†
"LHASA"	2,184	Saturday 18th September.		*

*Direct
†Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie
*On arrival of the English Mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Fast Mail.)
S. S. "KASARA" 1,195 tons, sailing on Friday, the 17th Sept., calling at Karachi, Muscat, Bushire, Mahommerah and Busreh.
FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Subsidiary Mail).
S. S. "BARPET," 3,283 tons, sailing on Friday the 17th September, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrem, Bushire, Koweit, Mahommerah and Busreh.
FOR EAST & SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.
S. S. "CHAKDINA," 3,035 tons, sailing on or about 16th September via Porebunder calling at Lamu, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
FOR LONDON.
S. S. "BERBERA," 4,352 tons, sailing from Bombay about the 15th September. One class only. Special fare Rs. 510. Limited accommodation.
Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents
Nicol Road(near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.
13th September 1915.

F. CORNAGLIA
BOMBAY & POONA.
SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.
Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments
ESTIMATES ON APPLICATIO
F. CORNAGLIA
Importer of High Class Stores and Wines.
83, 85, Medows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
AND
Arsenal Road, POONA.
Telegrams: CORNAGLIA Telephone No. 42.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 30,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 26,81,500
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 13,14,273
Reserve Fund	Rs. 10,80,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches.
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshwar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES HUNDIS, BILLS, etc. of outstations are bought collected, and discounted.
For other particulars, and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).
SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan).
Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 19,600,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin.
Australia	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changehun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalney)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien (Mukden)	Sidney
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tsehling
Hong-Kong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Tsingtau
Los Angles (Cal. U.S.A.)		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 267,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING

ANCHOR LINE.
APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains'	Leave Bombay, about
* S.S. Elysia	6888	J. Kinnaird	25th Sept. 1915
† S. S. Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne R.D.R.N.R.	20th Oct. 1915
§ S. S. Castalia	6388	Wm. Kelso	25th Oct. 1915

* To Glasgow direct.
† To Marseilles and Liverpool.
§ To Genoa and Glasgow.

The single fare to Genoa is Rs. 525 and Rs. 600 to Glasgow.
Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.
ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.
FARES.

	Single Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	435	660
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	867
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.
Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.
For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd.
(SCOTLAND)
B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMP OILS	B O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:
SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street.
P. O. Box 203 Telephone Nos. 108 & 1439

WHEN IS A WATCH CHEAP?
The movement of the watch that will give trustworthy service for a life-time is the watch that is cheap in the economic sense. Here value and price coincide in meaning because value is realised in price and price becomes the measure of value.
So-called cheap watches, flashily cased, containing highly polished movements with an ostentatious display of jewels (?) of indifferent characters, and to sell at cut prices are dear at any price. Watches of this character soon need replacing, becoming thereby a recurring drain on one's resources.
It is economy to spend Rs. 50 on one watch that will give you of its best for 15 to 20 years: but it is not economy to spend Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 at about Rs. 10 per year on 15 to 20 or may be 30 common Watches for the same period.
WALTHAM WATCHES
sell at a fair price and those offered by us under our name-guarantee with the addition of the WALTHAM name can be depended upon as watches which will last a life-time.
The following watches of the WALTHAM manufacture are now offered by us:
WALTHAM POCKET WATCH
High Grade Jewelled lever movement fitted with compensated balance and breguet hairspring, folding into one piece, dust-proof case with screw bezel.
Nickel Rs. 35. Silver Rs. 45
WALTHAM WRIST WATCH
High Grade, Jewelled lever movements fitted with compensated balance and breguet hairspring in double domed and flush fitting case with hinged lugs and one piece strap
Silver Rs. 47-8.
MARCKS & Co., Ld.
JEWELLERS & WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.
38 Bishopsgate London, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay	Medan (Sumatra)	Manila
Calcutta	Singapore	Cebu
Madras	Malacca	Hoilo
Rangoon	Kwala-Lumpur (F.M.S.)	Hong-Kong
Colombo	Kiang (F.M.S.)	Canton
Karachi	Seremban (F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Bangkok	Shanghai
Delhi	Batavia	Tientsin
Penang	Sourabaya	Tsingtau
Puket	Saigon	(North China)
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Haiphong	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)		Yokohama
		Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 24.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	£562,000
Reserve Fund	£500,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD,
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch, Howrah (Calcutta) Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bahri (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON.
Manager.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD., ESTABLISHED 1878.
No. 273 Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.
OBJECT—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

Do you travel much? Any headaches? Slip a box of Stearns' Headache Cure in your pocket or travelling bag. Simple, easy to take but effective. C-4

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is repaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

COMMERCIAL VEHICLES.—Six 3½ ton F. I. A. T. Chassis, suitable for LORRY, VAN or PASSENGER work, available for delivery in September.

Orders are now being booked for these famous Vehicles, which are similar to those supplied to the British, French, Russian and Indian Governments.

Further particulars from the—
SOLE AUTHORIZED FIAT AGENTS,
BOMBAY MOTOR CAR COMPANY, LIMITED.
Elphinstone Circle, and Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping & Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas, Laldas, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. 535

D. C. BOTTLEWALLA, Furniture Merchant undertakes the sale, hire and purchase of furniture on the most favourable terms.
48, Apollo Street, Fort, opp. Liptons. 1548

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 50, Esplanade Road. 832

VARNISHES, PAINTS, ETC.—Best Indian manufactured "PARROT BRAND" Varnishes, Polishes etc., are really worthy a trial. Superior in quality yet cheaper in value. Manufactured by INDIAN CHEMICO-INDUSTRIAL WORKS, Bardoli, Dt. Surat. 1354

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona. Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

WANTED.

WANTED an elderly man knowing English and Marathi as Manager. Apply to Box No. 532, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1767

WANTED paying guest in modern well-ventilated flat on Cuffe Parade, E. L. and fans, good table. Apply to Box No. 100, care of this paper. 550

WANTED from 1st November a flat, two bed rooms, sitting and dining room. Electric lights, fans and modern conveniences essential. Locality within or near Fort preferred Apply 'X' Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 920

WANTED immediately a CHEMICAL EXPERT to prepare Magnesium Chloride from brine. Apply with copies of testimonials stating pay expected to
Dhrangadra, 5th September, 1915.
DEWAN,
1706 Dhrangadra State.

WANTED by the Porbandar State, a MUNICIPAL SECRETARY, on a salary of Rs. 100—25 (biennially)—150.
Municipal experience and knowledge of English and Gujarati essential.
Apply stating qualifications to THE ADMINISTRATOR, Porbandar, Kathiawar. 906

WANTED for Mercantile Firm, preferably a Pensioner well versed in correspondence having worked in Civil and Military Departments office. Apply with copies of testimonials or service book stating age and lowest salary expected to Box No. 533, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1770

WANTED a SMART CLERK for the Central India Agency, Public Works Department, one who is well up in P. W. D. accounts, and retired from Government service preferred. Pay according to qualifications. Apply to.
THE SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER,
908 Central India, Indore.

WANTED at once a GRADUATE, an M. A. preferred, on Rs. 60 to 100 as a librarian for the Central Library, Baroda. Apply stating full qualifications to
J. S. KUDALKAR,
Curator of State Libraries,
801 Central Library, Baroda.

WANTED.—Applications are invited for the post of temporary TOWN SURVEYOR, maximum salary Rs. 70 per mensem. Only men who have had a sound practical training and had practical experience of City Survey need apply.
Applications with copies of testimonials should be addressed to
STATE ENGINEER,
904 Porbandar.

WANTED.

WANTED PATIENTS suffering from skin disease of any kind. Cure guaranteed after diagnosis. Apply Box No. 1, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1710

WANTED, PLANT ENGINES, TRUCKS, CARRIAGES. Complete for Constructing a Light Railway, thirty miles long. Send quotations to PRIME MINISTER, Bundi State, Rajputana. 804

WANTED—PAYING GUESTS with English family in well situated flat on Cuffe Parade. Large, airy rooms. Electric light and fans. Hot and cold baths. Good table. Moderate charges. Apply to "N. O. R." care of this paper.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of 3RD MEDICAL WOMAN in the Dufferin Hospital, Agra. Pay Rs. 300 per month and free quarters. Applications should be addressed to PRINCIPAL, Medical School, Agra. Only those holding British qualification need apply. 809

MEDICAL—Applications are invited from those possessing D. P. H. Degrees as Health Officer, Lashkar Municipality. Apply with copies of Certificates and state lowest salary required to
G. J. M. HAMILTON,
President,
Lashkar Municipality,
800 Gwalior, C. I.

WANTED a GRADUATE on Rs. 50—55—60, and an INTERMEDIATE on Rs. 35 p.m. Both with Sanskrit as S. L. with prospects. Apply to the undersigned.
(Sd.) B. V. DEO, B.A.,
Mamlatdar and Manager,
A., V. School, Chikhli Dist. Surat.
1739

WANTED on the 1st October, 1915, a thoroughly experienced Cook, clean, and capable. no other need apply, to work under a Khansamah. Good wages to a suitable man.
Original testimonials must be sent, which shall be returned.
Apply the SECRETARY, Punjab Club, Lahore. 802

WANTED ambitious youths to undergo EXPERT PERSONAL TUITION in "SLOAN-DUPLOYAN" Shorthand. "TOUCH" Type-writing. Telegraphy, Penmanship, Correspondence. Book-keeping. etc. Fees suit all pockets. Proficiency Guaranteed and Situations Secured. Educated "helpless" Orphans Admitted Free.
CENTRAL BUSINESS COLLEGE,
46, Kalbadevi Road Bombay.

WANTED Three ASSISTANT ENGINEERS, to take charge of Famine Relief works; period of service till next rains. Apply to the Undersigned with copies of testimonials and service records which will not be returned and state minimum salary expected.
MANGAL SINGH,
Rao Bahadur Thakur,
Public Works Member of Council,
905 Marwar State.

WANTED—A STEAM LAUNCH of about the following dimensions.
Length B. P. 50 feet.
Breadth 10 feet 9 inches.
Depth 8 feet.
Draft 5 feet.
Cabin aft.
Owners wishing to sell or hire please communicate at once by letter giving full particulars with plans to the undersigned.
E. J. C. HORDERN,
1757 For Director, Royal Indian Marine.

WANTED for employment by an English Solicitor's firm at Nairobi East Africa (1) A Gujerati Hindoo or Parsee having knowledge of Indian Civil and Criminal Procedure Codes as a Managing Clerk (2) A Gujerati Hindu or Parsee expert Shorthand Typist having experience of work in a Solicitors office; salary in each case between Rs. 140 to Rs. 200. Apply personally with copies of testimonials to Messrs. Little & Co., Solicitors, Bombay. 1765

WANTED, for the Hubli Municipal Water Works, a second class MECHANICAL ENGINEER, competent to take charge of Worthington pumps and jewel filters. Pay Rs. 40—5—§0. Persons with the necessary qualifications need only apply. Applications with testimonials should be sent to the Undersigned before the 1st October, 1915.
S. N. GUTTAL,
Chairman, Managing Committee,
Hubli Municipality.
Hubli, 25th August, 1915. 706

WANTED a CHIEF AGENT for each of the three Divisions of Bombay Presidency for one of the very best of the indigenous Life Insurance companies of Calcutta on liberal rate of commission and office allowance. The Company in its last Valuation declared a reversionary bonus of Rs. 12-8-0 per thousand per annum to the policy-holders. None need apply who has no previous sound experience of life insurance business canvassing and organizing. Selected candidates if authorised to receive money in behalf of the Company shall have to deposit security of rupees five hundred in G. P. Notes or in deposit receipt of a Bank.
Apply immediately with records of previous experience to the SECRETARY, Post Box No. 436, Calcutta G. P. O. 1644

FOR SALE.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture, piano, etc., in one lot to No. 7, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1578

One Thing Is Sure,—Kasagra, the ideal tonic taxative, cures constipation. It is mild in action and pleasant to take, but it does the work and produces permanent effects. D 6

TO BE LET

TO LET—Vicinity Apollo Bunder. Rent Rs. 70, two rooms with bath-room and use of kitchen. Separate entrance. Apply "X. Z." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1762

TO BE LET.—MEHTA VILLA, Lamington Road, behind Byculla Club, Drawing Room, 5 Bedrooms, Verandah, Stable. etc. Latest Sanitary Fittings. Apply within. 1682

LIGHT, AIRY and convenient Offices to be let at small rentals to suit tenants. Electric Lift, Light and Fans. No Agents. Apply to SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co., 16, Apollo Street. 552

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder, Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road; Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125. Apply
MANAGER,
1657 Watson's Annexe.

TO BE LET—Colaba Reclamation first floor, north, of "Fair Holme" on Centre Road, facing the sea. Rent Rs. 190.
Upper floor of a house on Cuffe Parade. Rs 225.
Top floor of Sylverton with terrace room. Rs. 140.
Mayo Road. A very good flat in Datoobhoy Mansions. Rs. 230.
Two good flats in Gool Mansions. Rs. 250 and 260, Marine Lines.
First floor of Marine House. Rs. 315.
Ground floor of a house. Rs. 240, Fort.
Several first class shops and offices.
For further particulars, Apply to
E. W. FLOWER & SON,
House Agents.
Hummum Street,
Office Telephone No. 2611.
House Telephone No. 458.

NOTICES.

A SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, of Scrap Material, will be held at the General Stores Depot, Karachi, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th November, 1915, and following days, commencing daily at 9 a.m.
By order,
D. E. KEATINGE,
Chief Storekeeper, N. W. Ry.
Chief Storekeeper's Office,
Lahore, dated 27th Aug. 1915. 1631

A SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, of Miscellaneous Unserviceable Stores and also a quantity of Scrap Material, will be held at the General Stores Depot, Sukkur, on MONDAY, the 4th October, 1915, and following days, commencing daily at 8-30 a.m.
By order,
D. E. KEATINGE,
Chief Storekeeper, N. W. Ry.
Chief Storekeeper's Office,
Lahore, dated 27th Aug. 1915 1630

FOR SALE AS A GOING CONCERN.

A PROSPEROUS Cafe and confectionery business situated in the centre of the residential quarter of Karachi, close to the leading Clubs.
Apply in the first instance by letter to W. N. Richardson, Esq., Controller of Hostile Trading Concerns in Sind, Karachi. 1741

THE JIVRAJ BALOO SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that an Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 9, Green Street, Fort, on Tuesday, the 28th September, 1915, at 4 p.m. (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—
I. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet Abstract of Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st March, 1915.
II. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
III. To appoint Auditor or Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from Tuesday, the 28th September to Tuesday, the 12th October 1915 both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Director,
ABDOOLABHOY JOOMABHOY LALLJEE & Co.
Agents.
Bombay, 9th September, 1915.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that our clients Messrs ABDUL KAYUM ALLIBHOY, IBRAHIM ALLIBHOY and ESMAILJI ALLIBHOY have agreed to purchase the undermentioned property from Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla Kt. Receiver in suit No. 1131 of 1913. Any person having any claim or interest into or upon the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien possession, gift, inheritance, lease, easement maintenance or otherwise is hereby required to make such claims known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Cook's Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof. At the expiration of such period the sale will be completed without any reference to any claims not made known as aforesaid and such claims if any shall be considered to have been waived.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being on the north side of Chinch Bunder 1st Row in the registration Sub-District of Mandvi in the Island and town of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1100 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 271 New No. 1896 and 13-1894 and New Survey No. 4-3144 and 5-3144 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward Nos. 3131 A(1) and 3131 A(2) Street Nos. 146-160 and 162 and bounded as follows—that is to say on or towards the east by a public road called Samuel Street, on or towards the north partly by the property of Deravasi Vaisa Osval and partly by the property of Mahmedbhai Raoji, on or towards the west by the property of Karim Pirmahomed and on the south by a public road called 1st Chinch Bunder Road.
Dated this 4th day of September, 1915.
PATELL & EZEKIEL.
1699 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CLUB.

AN adjourned Meeting of Members will be held in the Club House on Monday, 20th September, 1915, at 6-30 p.m.
GEO. W. GILCHRIST,
Honorary Secretary.
13th September, 1915. 1769

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
(Incorporated in England).

WEEK-END RETURN TICKETS AT REDUCED RATES.

FRIDAY, the 17th instant being a public holiday, Week-End return tickets will be issued from Thursday the 16th September instead of from Friday the 17th idem and will be available for completion of the return journey up to 12 noon on the following Tuesday.
2. In the cases mentioned in paras (2), (b), (c) and (d), page 99 and footnote page 101 of the current Coaching Guide, the Week-End return tickets will be available for completion of the return journey, by the trains and at the times specified, on Tuesday the 21st September 1915.
W. LAIDLAW,
Ag: General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 7th September, 1915. 262

S. S. "RHEINFELS."

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO as per B Lading. Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.
Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed and within one week of their being landed, otherwise no claim will be recognised. The undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.
Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damaged and broken packages. All claims must be certified by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.
EDWARDES BATES & SONS' AGENCY,
(KILLICK, NIXON & CO.)
Agents.
Bombay. Home Street,

NOTICE.

SEALED tenders for the construction of the proposed Jetty at Harnai, Taluka Dapoli, District Ratnagiri, will be received by the undersigned at his Office at Ratnagiri up to 2 p.m., on 11th October 1915. Cost of the work will be about Rs. 50,000 (Rs. 15,000 for Jetty work, Rs. 35,000 for Approach Road).
For particulars regarding contract, apply to the undersigned or to the Sub-Divisional Officer, Dapoli at Dapoli. A sum of Rs. 500 in currency notes should accompany the tender, the form of which can be obtained on payment of Rs. one.
3. The right to accept or reject any tender without assigning reasons, is reserved.
(Sd.) A. B. SPENCER,
Executive Engineer,
Ratnagiri District.
Ratnagiri, 7th September 1915. 1768

AUCTION SALE

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24-26, BANK STREET, FORT.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE, ON SUNDAY, THE 19TH SEPTEMBER, AT 2.30 P.M. (S. T.)

AN UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY to secure chandeliers, life size old oil-paintings, crystoleum paintings, old engravings, large size orchestra (music organ), 10 x 7 x 4 feet size, large marble vases, historical pictures, large pier glasses, handsome English and teak and blackwood furniture, etc., etc.

On SUNDAY the 19th day of September 1915 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Nepean Sea Road, near Sir P. M. Metha's (Barrister-at-Law) bungalow, and in Mr. Hormasji Bomanji Jejibhoy's bungalow very valuable and handsome English teakwood and blackwood house hold furniture comprising large blackwood dining table to seat 30 persons large oval dining table, dinner and dumbwaiters, hall sofas, chairs, handsome cabinets, table ornaments, English and teakwood bedsteads, chiffoniers, writing tables, book cases, cupboards, books, vase lamps, tables, chairs, etc., etc.
2 Large 10 x 6 feet pier glasses in Massine gilt frames.
18, 12, 8, 6 and 4 lights hanging chandeliers by Nesh and other makers.
10 x 7 x 4 feet orchestra (large music organ) by Emhop and Mukle, London, with 14 music barrels.
1 Large Hall music organ with 5 barrels.
1 pair 10 x 6½ feet oil paintings in massive gilt frames H. R. M. King Edward the 7th and H. R. M. Queen Alexandra.
1 pair crystoleum oil paintings.
2 old engravings (The Meeting of Wellington and Blucher on the evening of victory at Waterloo and Nelson receiving the sword on Board the San Josef February 14th 1797.).
Old Monastry oil paintings with timepieces, solid marble vases and figures, large taj model in case, solid marble round table.
Old china marble sofas, etc., etc.

THE PROPERTY OF HORMASJI BOMANJI JIJIBHOY ESQR.

Catalogus will be published and the property will be on view 6 days before the sale.

PROPERTY OF ANOTHER GENTLEMAN.

1 Handsome light rubber tyred cabriolette by Windover.
1 "Argyll" 4 seated 14 H. P. motor car with hood.
N. B.—We recommend cinematograph owners to see the large orchestra large organ).

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 13th September, 1915.

AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
Every Evening at 9-30.
LAST THREE NIGHTS! LAST THREE NIGHTS!!
Maurice E. Bandmann presents BRAHAM AND CAMPBELL'S Co.,
The "GROTESQUES"
England's leading concert party from the Savoy Theatre, London.
FRESHER! BRIGHTER! MERRIER THAN EVER!
Every Evening at 6-30:
A SPECIAL HOLIDAY FILM PROGRAMME.
Pathe Freres latest topical Drama
"THE BRIDGE ON THE YSER"
A vigorous and exciting photoplay of enthralling interest founded on incidents in the present great war. Told in three parts.
ANOTHER SCREAMING KNOCKABOUT COMEDY
"HIS NEW PROFESSION"
The famous CHARLES CHAPLIN again.

AUCTION SALE

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. Ry. LISTS
No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.
Residence Telephone No. 696.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

SALE ON THURSDAY THE 16TH SEPTEMBER AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

AUCTION SALE of very high class and made to order furniture by Well known makers such as Wimbridge. Devji Kanji. Mackenzie. Roberts, also of rare Indian worked Seasoned Blackwood and Ade Wood Carved Cabinet, Specially made for America Carved Tea Table, Carved Chairs to match, Carved Octagon Table, Carved Seat, Carved Flower Stand, Group of Porcelain Figures, Carved Dresden A.D. 1770 from the collection of Napolean Bounaparte, (A rare article). One Very rare half leg of Wild Elephant with natural hair and stone marks and nail Diameter 48 inches and 13 inches high. Contrived with liquor Cabinet, Sweet Toned Solid Iron Framed Upright Grand Cottage Piano by Soundy & Co., Rich Indian Seasoned Blackwood Wardrobe Silk, Velvet Cushioned Drawing Room Chesterfield Suite of Sofas and Chairs, Ornaments (Curious), etc., etc. Fancy Cabinets, Almirahas Nearly new Singer Hand Sewing Machine, Blackwood Jardineers by Dewji Dressing and Washing Tables, Rich Plated Ware by Treacher and Old Bronze Miniature Slate Billiard Table with Balls, Cues, Marking Board etc., Complete.
On THURSDAY the 16th September at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their offices at 53, Medows Street, Fort, (1st Floor opposite the Oak Lane), the very valuable, artistic latest designed blackwood and Teakwood highly polished household furniture such as Sliding Dining Tables for 12 and 6 persons, Dining chairs, Mirrored Sideboard, Chesterfield sofa by Mackenzie, Drawing Room Cabinets, Indian Seasoned Blackwood Wardrobe, Rich Silk Velvet Cushioned Drawing Room Chesterfield Suites of Sofas and Chairs, Rich Corner Cabinets, Single and Double Almirahs, Clothes and Gown Presses, Dressing and Washing Tables Meatsafes, Dinner Waggons Whatnots, Drawing Room Glass Screen, Large Chival Glass, Fancy Cabinets, Singer's Hand Sewing Machine, nearly new, piano stool, Musical Box, Rich Platedware, by Treacher consisting of vegetable dishes, Curry dishes, lime choppers, spoons and forks, knives, liquor set teaports, coffee pots Ice jug etc. Old Bronze Ornaments, Glassware and Crockery ware, also Miniature Slate Billiard Table with Balls and Cues, Marking Board etc. Complete. Sweet Toned solid Iron framed Grand Cottage piano by Soundy and Co., Rare Indian worked seasoned blackwood and Ade wood Carved Caibnet, Carved Chairs to match, Carved Octagon Table Carved seat, Carved Flower Stand, One very rare half leg of wild elephant with natural hair and stone marks and nail diameter 48 inches, and 13 inches high contrived with liquor Cabinet Rich Indian seasoned Blackwood Wardrobe, Group of porcelain figures carved Dresden 1770 A.D., from the collection of Napolean the First etc., the property of E. Maruff. going on War, including that of Dr. E. Percival Baker and late one European Gentleman.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view. Note:—The Dresden Figures and the leg of the Elephant afford an opprtunity to lovers of art and curious.
MEHTA, & Co.,
Auctioneers,
Bombay, 13th September, 1915.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE, BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' referee sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.
Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks Firms and Mills.
Loans arranged on shares and approved security.
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Agency business of all sorts undertaken.
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ALEXANDRA CINEMA
NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET. 'Phone 1882.
TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.
EULALIE
In 3 Parts. 4,000 Feet.
Adapted from the Marchioness Townsend's original story "When East Meets West."
A weird and mystic story of Hypnotism and Wireless.
3 SHOWS NIGHTLY.
7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12.
HALF RATES.

DAILY THREE SHOWS
7, 8-45 and 10-30.
LONDON'S UNDERWORLD
OLYMPIA
CINEMA.

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HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
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Agent.
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THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E.C.
Branches at Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called-up Capital	£600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£900,000
Reserve Fund	£55,000

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Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
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BOMBAY OFFICE.
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
CURRENT ACCOUNT opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
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BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loan and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.
SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.
L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

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THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY.
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CHARNI ROAD.

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"THE PERILS OF PAULINE"

WITH MISS PEARL WHITE IN THE LEADING PART
PRODUCED BY THE FAMOUS PATHE PLAYERS IN THE PATHE STUDIOS
Being the greatest series of Motion Picture Plays ever produced and shown to the public by any firm

Do not forget to read the story of the next two episodes
IN THIS PAPER ON 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th AND 17th SEPTEMBER.

3 Episodes in 8 Parts being shown this week 3

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PALACE OF VARIETIES
TO-NIGHT AT 6-30.
GAIETY THEATRE
TO-NIGHT AT 10
AT EDWARDS THEATRE
Sr. MOLINI
The Golden Tenor will give his salary to War Fund.
MISS GWENNIE GORDON
The Bautiful Singer
LEO GANN
Inimitable Comedian and wonderful Ragtime Dancer.
Augmented by Choice Cinema, Best in Town.
Look out for the Grand Benefit Night to Steve Buckingham.
Full particulars will be announced shortly.

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WELBURN'S HOUSEHOLD COALS
Best and Economical for Culinary purposes.
Now used by leading Families Hotels, Clubs, Messes, Restaurants and Cafes, Send a trial order and you will be convinced.
Those who buy **Welburn's Household Coals** have the satisfaction of knowing that they get not only cent percent value of theirmoney but more. Par excellence suitable for Cooking.
You save pounds by buying direct from us.
Always in stock for imme diate delivery. Cartage and cooly free to your doors.
For prices and further particulars write—
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RARE BARGAINS.

Made on improved
RAILWAY REGULATOR WATCH
Lever action, Jewelled, highly finished gilt movements, no chance of breaking, strong spring, excellent timekeeper. Price Rs. 3, P. P. As. 5.
Strong keyless lever system **Roskopf Patent Watch**, Price Rs. 2-4, Postage & Packing As. 5.
J. N. & SONS,
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AT
CHINA-JAPAN STORES
Abdul Rehman Street, Crawford Market.
No clearance sale, notwithstanding the Prices are astonishingly and comparatively low.
Just received a fresh consignment of latest fashions in Japanese curios and fancy goods for Presents.
Your visit only once is cordially invited and you will patronise us.
Please read on board—
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NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

Too much trouble to take disagreeable medicines. Takes half an hour to get the taste out of your mouth. Try Kasagra, the delightful liquid laxative and constipation cure. Good taste, good results. D-3

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 11th September 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Lahore reports 0.18in. of rain Skies are generally clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature continues in excess; night temperature has fallen and is now in defect at Rawalpindi and Delhi.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been fairly general; Agra has had 0.35in., Cawnpore 1.16in. and Allahabad 0.56in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded in the extreme southern districts and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Day temperature is generally in excess; night temperature is in defect at Agra.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jaipur reports 0.17in. of rain. Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess in Upper Sind and Rajputana; night temperature is also above normal at Bikaner and Ajmer.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is in excess except at the coast stations and at Indore.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Jubbulpore has had 1.44in., Saugor 0.70in., Hoshangabad 0.56in., Khandwa 1.37in., Akola 0.95in., Amraoti 3.80in., Nagpur 1.07in., Chanda 1.43in. and Raipur 1.62in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in excess except in the north-eastern and extreme eastern districts of the reporting area.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been fairly general; Ratnagiri has had 5.06in. and Marmugao 0.15in. Skies are heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderaabd.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the north Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad and local in the south Bombay Deccan; Malegaon has had 0.10in., Ahmednagar 1.12in., Poona 0.23in., Bijapur 0.26in., Aurangabad 0.18in., Nizamabad 0.89in., and Hyderabad 0.13in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is generally in defect.

General Remarks:—The depression from the Bay of Bengal has disappeared. Rainfall has recommenced in the United Provinces and increased in the Central Provinces but decreased in the Peninsula. It has been nearly general in Malabar, Hyderabad and the Central Provinces, fairly general in the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan and the United Provinces and local in east Rajputana, while isolated showers have occurred in the Punjab.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula and in the Central Provinces fairly general rain in the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad, local rain in the United Provinces and a few showers in Central India West.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on SATURDAY, the 11th of September, 1915.

STATIONS	Temp in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp in Shade: Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity: 8 A. M	Rainfall: Past 24 hours	Rainfall: Total 1st June to date	Rainfall: Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	109.8	79.9	48	..	0.65	—3.91
Rawalpindi	99.1	65.9	55	..	13.52	—7.23
Lahore	100.4	73.2	61	0.18	2.72	—11.46
Hissar	108.6	74.6	61	..	4.37	..
Ambala	102.9	73.3	69	..	10.51	—10.99
Delhi	103.1	73.2	65	..	7.47	—13.41
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	101.0	72.8	67	0.35	13.99	—8.19
Malapuri	96.3	76.2	77	0.04	20.52	—0.90
Jhansi	98.4	75.8	73	0.07	18.14	13.02
Cawnpore	93.8	76.1	90	1.16	47.98	19.07
Allahabad	95.3	77.5	85	0.56	30.80	—0.29
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	111.5	74.8	65	..	0.06	—2.18
Karachi	86.0	77.0	78	..	0.25	—5.73
Ajmer	105.2	81.0	42	..	7.85	—9.98
Jalpore	101.8	76.1	78	0.17	8.58	—11.56
Kotab	102.4	78 6	59	..	13.92	—9 87
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	95.8	74.6	67	..	8.69	—8.76
Dwarka	85.0	77.3	79	..	7.52	—5.82
Veraval	79.1	75.9	99	..	7.40	—8.59
Rajkot	95.1	73.3	76	..	6.98	—16.21
Bhavnagar Para	98.8	78.8	76	..	8.28	—9.04
Surat	86.9	78.3	82	..	21.45	—14.14
Ahmedabad	98.3	77.8	68	..	9.11	—17.00
Deesa	103.8	77.6	73	..	4.30	—17.15
Neemuch	102.2	74.2	76	..	12.60	—11.70
Indore	85.1	71.3	88	0.02	19.72	—5.15
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	88.9	74.3	89	1.44	53.50	16.88
Saugor	86.4	72.2	86	0.70	35.32	—2.83
Hoshangabad	85.5	72.5	93	0.56	36 66	—3.96
Khandwa	82.1	69.9	90	1.37	21.09	—2 55
Akola	80.8	71.6	83	0 95	23.61	—0.66
Amraoti	76.3	71.4	93	3.80	26.81	—1.45
Nagpur	81.6	73.8	93	1.07	38.22	—8.36
Chanda	84.0	74.2	93	1.43	33.25	—8.55
Raipur	88.7	75.6	98	1 6	41.74	2.42
KONKAN—						
Bombay	84.2	79.0	89	0.02	69.39	6 66
Ratnagiri	79.4	74.2	91	5.06	92.41	—2.99
Mormugao	83.6	74.7	97	0.15	76.69	—4 75
Karwar	85.3	75.4	93	0.09	86.10	—19.19
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	85.6	70.4	77	0.10	16.08	1.28
Ahmednagar	77.0	68.3	79	1.12	19.32	5.20
Poona	78.3	71.1	85	0.23	27.31	10.00
Sholapur	77.8	71.3	89	0.03	14.74	—3.30
Bijapur	77.3	69.7	88	0.26	8.86	—1.92
Belgaum	73.9	66.3	95	0.06	34.18	—1.10
Aurangabad	83.2	70.1	85	0.18	22.52	2.38
Nizamabad (Indur)	83.9	71.5	88	0.89	27.65	—8.28
Hyderabad	80.8	71.2	88	0.13	34.88	14.78
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	85.6	75.3	88	0.13	83.23	—19.80
Calicut	84.1	77.1	95	0 38	79.12	—5.07
Cochin	85.7	74.2	83	0.58	71.20	63.92
Colombo	86.1	77.3	84	0.08	22 36	4.22
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	90.0	79.4	66	..	20.80	10.74
Bellary	93.8	74.6	64	..	12.46	4.94
Cuddapah	100.0	80.2	55	..	11.20	—4.52
Madras	101.4	81.6	58	..	11.95	—0.85
Bangalore	82.9	65.5	99	..	14.33	—0.78
Coimbatore	90.2	72.6	76	..	4.41	1.77
Trichinopoly	99.9	77.4	58	..	6.26	—2.26
Negapatam	96 5	78.5	73	..	9.71	—1.07

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Sept. 12.

To-day's All-India weather report indicates a weak monsoon throughout the country. The Arabian Sea current has decreased in intensity and no rain of importance is reported from the Peninsula and North-West India.

The principal amounts are:—Allahabad 2 inches, and Sutna, 1½ inches. Increase of rainfall in Chota Nagpur and Orissa is forecasted.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 11th Sept. 1915.	Total since 1st June 1915.	1st June to 11th September. 1914.	1913.
Colaba Observatory] ..	0.02	69.39	61.20	65.44
Fort [St. Geo's Hospital] ..	0.01	72.52	63.15	75.13
Esplanade [Gok Tej. Hospl.]	0.00	68.11	65.36	75.31
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	0.06	75.64	72.82	78.78

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 11th September 1915, was 29.869 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. a! aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 10th September, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr...	29.629	inches
Temperature of Air	81.5	degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.2	"
Dew Point	77.1	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.868	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	8.0	"
Maximum temperature of Air	84.2	"
Minimum do. do.	76.4	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W	
Movement of Wind do. do	172	miles
Fall of Rain	0.01	inches
Total fall during month	5.96	"
Do. do. year	70.79	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m., of 11th Sept.	0.01	"

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of Week	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time. h	m	Depth on sill. ft.	in.	Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay. Mean Time. h.	m	Depth on sill. ft.	in.
	Sept.					Sept.				
SAT.	11	m	0 4	28	4	11	m 5	59	16	4
			0 20a	28	6		6	22a	15	4
SUN.	12	m	0 48	28	7	12	m 6	35	16	10
			0 53a	28	9		6	55a	15	0
Mon	13	m	1 30	28	5	13	m 7	13	17	8
			1 28a	27	8		7	31a	15	1
TU.	14	m	2 20	27	11	14	m 7	55	18	9
			2 6a	26	10		8	12a	15	7
W.	15	m	3 16	27	11	15	m 8	46	19	11
			2 52a	25	10		9	4a	16	4
TH.	16	m	4 21	26	4	16	m 10	2	20	11
			3 53a	24	9		10	14a	17	1
FR.	17	m	5 41	25	10	17	m 0	18a	21	3
			5 18a	24	0		11	48a	17	13

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Sept.	Sunrise	Sunset
" 11 (Saturday)	6h. 25m	6h. 46m.
" 12 (Sunday)	6h. 25m	6h. 45m.
" 13 (Monday)	6h. 28m	6h. 44m.
" 14 (Tuesday)	6h. 26m.	6h. 43m
" 15 (Wednesday)	6h. 26m	6h. 43m.
" 16 (Thursday)	6h 26m	6h. 42m.
" 17 (Friday)	6h 26m	6h 41m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Full Moon 1915 Aug. 25th 3h 10-5m a. m. Last Quarter 1915 Sept 1st 8h 26-6 p. m. New Moon 1915 Sept. 9th 4h 22-7m p. m. First Quarter 1915 Sept. 16th 0h 51-3m p m. Full Moon 1915 Sept 3rd 3h 5-2m p m

The consumption of salt during the past five months shows a total of 15,522 thousand maunds as against 18792 thousand maunds for the corresponding period of last year. Thus the total falling off stood at 3270 thousand maunds. The revenue also fell by Rs. 48,000.

When other remedies fail to cure that headache, here's the cure. Stearns' Headache Cure, headache gone in a few minutes. C 5

CASUALTY LISTS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 9.

KILLED.

Captain J. R. Benn, Artillery.
Second-Lieutenant L. Newall, Londons.
Second-Lieutenant J. V. Spearman, Shropshire Light Infantry.

NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut. W. J. Blatchly, Leinsters.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut. C. M. Harris, Medicals.

WOUNDED.

Captain C. D. Carry-Bernard, Wiltshires.
Captain G. B. Wilson, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Lieut. J. Atkinson-Jowett, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Lieut. J. H. Graham, Scottish Borderers.
Lieut. F. N. Jeans, Wiltshires.
Lieut. C. W. Lowther, Westmorland and Cumberland Yeomanry.
Lieut. G. H. Scriven, Middlesex.
Second-Lieutenant F. J. Dale, Hampshires.
Second-Lieutenant K. R. Henderson, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieutenant P. Lunn, Manchesters.
Second-Lieutenant C. A. Milne-Home, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieutenant J. C. Misquith, Artillery.
Second-Lieutenant P. Suttlewood, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieutenant J. H. Quirk, Shropshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieutenant A. J. Thomas, Black Watch.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Lieut. H. A. Warnock, Irish Fusiliers.

DARDANELLES CASUALTIES.

WOUNDED.

Major Lord C. C. Bentinck, Reserve of Officers.
Major G. St. L. Thornton, Artillery.
Lieut. S. A. Mackie, Essex.
Second-Lieutenant H. F. Messenger, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieutenant A. H. Scrivener, Yorkshires.

NOW WOUNDED AND PRISONER.

Lieut. J. L. Stone, Worcesters.

UNOFFICIALLY WOUNDED AND PRISONER.

Second-Lieut. J. Still, East Yorkshires.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Sept. 12.

The following names of officers appear in the 203rd list casualties from France and Belgium:—

WOUNDED.

Lt.-Col. M. F. Harding, (accidentally), 69th Punjabis.
Capt. E. H. Lem Simkinson, 24th Punjabis, reported missing in 66th casualty list, now officially reported killed.

The following additional casualties are reported from the Mediterranean:—

WOUNDED.

Major N. C. K. Money, 22nd Punjabis.
Capt. C. A. Milward, 53rd Sikhs.

The 61st list of casualties from the Mediterranean reports wounded 51, (all Indian rank and file.)

AN OFFICER OF "KULTUR."

ATROCIOUS ACT BY A YOUNG LIEUTENANT.

The correspondent of the "New York Times" tells of being in the village of Szvidnik, in the Carpathians, after the Russian retirement, and being witness to a typical illustration of German "Kultur." Some Austrian and German soldiers were sitting about a fire, when an Austrian and a German began an argument, and then engaged in fisticuffs. The German was getting the better of it, when a young lieutenant appeared. The correspondent, who is quoted in the "Morning Post," then continues:—

"A long inquisition followed, and in the end the Austrian was led off and tied to a tree to stay there until sunset. As for the German, since he was the aggressor, he was ordered to remove his uniform and boots, and everything except his trousers. Then, with his hands tied behind his back he was brought before the lieutenant. Before I half realised what had happened the lieutenant drew his sword and rammed it violently into the man's stomach. There was an agonising scream, and the man fell to the ground.

"It was the most dastardly and brutal act I have ever seen. Yet no one said a word; on the contrary, a great silence fell upon the company, and everyone was of a sudden off about his business, while two of them took a spade, and scooping up a bit of earth, buried the poor wretch. As for the young monster of a lieutenant, he came over to a pump near us, and after wiping his sword carefully upon the turf, washed his hands, and then stood there idly and cleaned his finger nails."

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 10.

Kamakura Maru	Kawabara	Kobe

Sept. 11.

Ocean	Christiansen	Calcutta
M. S Selene	DeBeen	New Orleans

DEPARTURE.

Sept. 11.

Baroda	Horscroft	P. Gulf
Dwarka	Prince	P Gulf
Umvoksi	Axelson	Weymouthete,

Sept. 12.

Salsette	Armitage	Aden
Gibraltar	Temple	Liverpool
Ozarda	Maples	Rangoon
Lhasa	King	Karachi

The following steamer received port clearances on Saturday.—

Steamer	Inaho Maru	for Kobe
"	Rehmani	for Mauritius.

Saturday, September 11, 1915

S. S. Sardinia:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Sardinia left Hongkong on Friday, the 10th instant.

S. S. Salsette:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Salsette, 2,391 tons, Captain A. B. Armitage, sailed yesterday for Aden, with the English mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa, 949 tons, Captain C. R. King, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with the English mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Kamakura Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Kamakura Maru, 3,698 tons, Captain S. Kawabara, arrived here on Friday evening from Kobe, which port she left on the 12th ultimo, with general goods and four saloon passengers.

S. S. Ocean:—The steamer Ocean, 2,466 tons, Captain L. Christiansen, arrived here on Saturday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

S. S. M. S. Selene:—The steamer M. S. Selene, 2,273 tons, Captain G. W. DeBeau, arrived here on Saturday from New Orleans, which port she left on the 27th July with a cargo of oil in bulk.

S. S. Umvolosi:—The steamer Umvolosi, 1,859 tons, Captain A. Axelson, sailed on Saturday for Weymouth, Hull and other ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Gibraltar:—The steamer Gibraltar, 2,973 tons, Captain C. F. Semple, sailed on Saturday for Liverpool via Suez Canal, with a general cargo.

S. S. Ozarda:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Ozarda, 3,037 tons, Captain S. H. Maples, sailed yesterday for Rangoon, via intermediate ports and Colombo, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Inaho Maru:—The steamer Inaho Maru, 2,886 tons, Captain T. Wakazuna, will leave Bombay to-day for Kobe via Singapore and Moji, with a general cargo.

S. S. Rahmani:—The steamer Rahmani, 1,872 tons, Captain S. Wheeler, will sail to-day for Mauritius, via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Titania	Knudsen	T. M. & Co
H. Moras	Koence	L. Ebrahimji
K. Thistledhu	Blecklin	T. M. & Co
P. Belle of France	Carfill	J. F. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Kaveri		K. N. & Co
Saraswati		K. N. & Co

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Wowelt	Wilson	T. M. & Co
2 Inano Maru	Mekazawa	N. Y. Kaisha
3 Akbar	Murch	T. M. & Co
4 Bahrein	Bonnet	T. M. & Co
6 Roma	Cog iolo	I. S. N. & Co
8 Barrington Court		J. M. & Co
9 Rehmani	Wheeler	T. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

3 City of Poona	McNeil	K. N. & Co
4 Kaiser-i-Hind	Bennett	P. & O Co
6 Halizones	Enyno	D. Nanjee & Sons

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Uriana		M. M. & Co

M. W. D. D.

Sant Tukaram		I. C. S. N. Co
St. F. Xavier		I. C. S. N. Co
Nurani	Thompson	T. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Chakdina	Elton	M. M. & Co
Khosrou	Hannah	M. M. & Co
Kinkon Maru	Tenjimsto	G. Arbuthnot & Co
Kamakura Maru	Kawabara	N. Y. Kaisha
Lord Cromer	Fellow	W. & A. G. & Co
Malta	Talbot	P & O. Co
M. S. Selene	DeBeen	
Ocean	Christiansen	

EXPORTS.

September 11.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Halizones (s) 84 bales cotton waste, H. E. Bode & Sons; 529 bales cotton fly, H. E. Bode & Sons.

FOR LONDON.

Kaiser-I-Hind (s) 82 cwts. dive dive seeds, A. Abdoola.

FOR KOBE.

Thinkoku Maru (s) 437 bales cotton, C. Bomanji & Co.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Chakdina from Durban, Agents, M. M. & Co.:—1,229 tons coal, 1,083 bags barks, 954 bales cloves, 279 bales cotton, 20 bags groundnuts, 3 bags dara, 28 cases glass beads, 1 case side car, 1 case motor cycle, 14 tusks, 6 pieces, 1 case ivory, 5 cases T. shells, 1 case rhino horn, 20 bags oil cakes, 4 cases colour.

S. S. Lord Cromer from New York, Agents, W & A. Graham & Co.:—500 bales demosties, 66 boxes clocks, 40 drums zinc chloride, 3 cases leather belting, 2 cases milk of magnesia, 3 boxes acid phosphate, 9 cases dental cream, 35 cases dental powder, 6 cases cereals, 10 cases perfumed spirit, 55 cases soap, 39 cases, 14 crates stoves and parts thereof, 9 cases ago edible oil, 500 cases colza oil, 100 cases transformer oil, 851 cases, 2,403 barrels lubricating oil 100 cases prarffin wax, 25 boxes canned milk, 1 box canned meat, 3 case, 1 bale leather, 80 cases, 58 packages medicine, 6 cases oat meal, 6 cases farina, 2 cases belting, 29 cases 10 barrels grease, 5 cases colour, 67 cases vaseline, 740 cases nails, 21 cases antos and accessories, 6 cases electric motor, 2 cases motor cycles, 2 cases drills, 30 cases oilcloth, 10 cases paper, 108 barrels lantern globes, 1 case perfumery.

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Send your solution on a sheet of paper together with stamped addressed envelope for reply to GEORGE & CO. Wholesale Watch Merchants, Avebury House, Newhall Street, Birmingham, England. The Winner is required to purchase a Chain from us to wear with Watch. The name of this paper must be mentioned. Prizewinners of last Competition were
Miss M. Lazarus, U. F. C. M. Girls School, Acharyappen Street, Georgetown, Madras, India.
Mr. H. R. Rao, Florance House, Ice House Road, Triplicane, Madras, S. India.

Have you tried Zymole Trokeys? If you haven't get a box and be convinced that they are the best throat relief on the market. They stimulate the secretions and refresh the mouth. B 5

COMMERCIAL.

JAPAN'S TRADE.

The report by the "Economist's" commercial attache at Yokohama on the trade of Japan in 1914 shows a marked reduction in imports, which have fallen from £79,482,751 in 1913 to £64,612,000 in 1914, and a less notable fall in exports, which totalled £62,259,100, against £66,451,893 in the preceding year. The total trade volume—£126,871,100, against £145,934,644 in 1913—thus shows an excess of imports over exports of only £2,352,000, instead of £13 millions in 1913 and £12 millions in 1912. Imports would decline partly from domestic causes—up to July, 1914, the decrease was no less than £3,363,300—and, on the whole, the writer of the report states that, although Japan is a belligerent, the effects on her trade are less than with many neutrals. The falling off in imports has continued. Exports for the first six months of the year were valued at 300 million yen, and the imports at 288 million yen; exports thus showing a decrease of 10 million and the imports of 93 million yen in comparison with the same period of the previous year. Among the exports which showed an increase were rice, tea, copper, camphor, and fish oil. All the imports showed a falling off except wool, hemp, and oil cake. A Yokohama correspondent writes:—The principal reasons for the decline in imports are: The panic which was caused by the outbreak of the war; the higher prices of production in England; the scarcity of steamers on the Far Eastern routes due to the commandeering by Government; and trade depression in Japan. The increase of Japanese exports to Britain is due to suspension of trade with Germany; necessity of replenishing foodstuffs owing to failure of supplies from Russia, etc.; low prices in Japan due to the good harvest; and the fact that freight rates on the western run have not materially increased. One of the chief trade results which Japan expected on the outbreak of the war was a boom in exports to China owing to the withdrawal of competition. This has not taken place; but there has been instead an unexpected development of the trade with Russia. The exports to Asiatic Russia have markedly increased, largely due to export of munitions of war, but the official report does not give the details. But attempts are being made on both sides to establish trade relations of more permanent value. Vladivostok has become a commercial centre. Japan is particularly interested in the import of Siberian, Mongolian, and Manchurian raw materials, which before the war went to Europe, such as hides of cattle and horses, wool, horsehair, Siberian butter, Manchurian wheat and Harbin flour, Ussuri honey and wax, etc., while she is making efforts to supply Eastern Siberia with various goods previously obtained from Germany. On the Russian side these efforts are meeting with favourable response; the Harbin Bourse Committee, for instance, recently reported to the Ministry of Trade and Industry that it would be advisable to withhold duty-free imports into Siberia of metals, building materials, machinery, implements, salt, etc., from countries at war with Russia, while granting the privilege to such goods from friendly States. The Japanese Ministry of Agriculture has sent to the Petrograd Export Chamber a splendid collection of about 400 specimens of Japanese goods likely to interest Russian merchants. Traders on both sides are, however, made cautious by the uneasy consciousness that as soon the war ends the present exceptionally favourable conditions for the creation of new trade relations will come to an end.

INDIAN BUDGET DEFICIT.

A memorandum by the Secretary of State for India was issued as a White Paper, relating to the accounts of the Government of India for 1913-14 and the estimates for 1914-15 and 1915-16. The surplus for 1913 is £825,723 higher than the amount for March, 1914, but the revised estimate for 1914-15, as compared with the Budget of that year, shows decreases of £4,731,100 in net revenue and £688,800 in net expenditure, with the result that the estimated surplus of £1,256,500 is converted into a deficit of £2,785,800. This dislocation is stated to be attributable to the war. The chief decreases in net revenue were in railway revenue £2,007,100, Customs £903,100, and Land revenue £644,100. Almost all the railways contribute to the decline, but the greater part of it occurs on the Great Indian Peninsula, Eastern Bengal, and North-Western systems, whose gross receipts have fallen to the extent of £1,600,000, owing mainly to the restricted exports of cotton, jute, and wheat. The stoppage of foreign trade is also responsible for the decrease in Customs revenue, while the revenue derived from the export duty on rice has been affected by the famine in Northern India in the earlier part of the year and the shortage in the winter crop in Bengal. The only important increases of revenue arise from the duties on silver and petroleum. The land revenue has suffered from the economic depression resulting from the war, as well as to damage to certain crops in Madras, Bihar, and elsewhere by deficient or excessive rainfall. The Budget Estimate for 1915-16 is as follows:—

Net revenue	£52,347,200
Net expenditure	£55,304,300
Deficit	£ 2,957,100

The Budget has been based on the assumption that war conditions will prevail throughout the financial year, and this accounts for the increase of £171,300 in the deficit. But as it is to be ascribed to wholly exceptional circumstances, not of a permanent character, additional taxation has not been imposed. Provision to meet the deficit and for the maintenance of adequate balances has been made through borrowing in the capital programme of the year.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, Sept. 10th.

			Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	..		15,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.			2,000
" " Sales of East Indian	..		800
" " Imports ..	..	..	Nil.
Mid. Americans ..	..	..	6.12d
Egyptian F. G. F.	..	unchanged	8.15d
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool as closing time.)	..	Oct. ..	10.16
		Jan. ..	10.66
New York Official noon call		Oct. ..	10.12
		Jan. ..	10.66
New Orleans 10 a.m.		Oct. ..	10.00
		Jan ..	10.52

Liverpool, Sept. 11th

			Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	..		12,000
" Sales on Spec. & for Exp.			1,000
" Sales of East India	..		..
" Imports ..	..	..	5,000
Mid. Americans ..	..	..	6.12d
Egyptian F.G.F. ..	..	..	8.15d

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 10th

Estimated Sales	12,000
Total Imports	Nil.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
Sept.	5.87	5.93
Sept.-Oct.	5.87	5.93
Oct.-Nov.	5.92	5.98
Nov.-Dec.	5.96	6.02
Dec.-Jan.	5.99	6.05
Jan.-Feb.	6.03	6.09
Feb.-Mar.	6.07	6.13
Mar.-Apl.	6.10	6.16
Apl.-May	6.14	6.20
May-June	6.17	6.23
June-July	6.21	6.27
July-Aug.	6.24	6.30
Aug.-Sept.	6.25	6.31

Liverpool, Sept. 11th

Estimated Sales..	8,000	
Total Imports	5,000	
Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
September	5.94	5.94
Sept.-Oct.	5.94	5.94
Oct.-Nov.	5.98	6.00
Nov.-Dec.	6.02	6.04
Dec.-Jan.	6.05	6.07
Jan.-Feb.	6.08	6.11
Feb.-March	6.12	6.14
March-April	6.15	6.17
April-May	6.19	6.21
May-June	6.22	6.24
June-July	6 25	6 27
July-Aug.	6 28	6.31
Aug.-Spet	6.29	6.32

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 10th.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
Sept.	5.87	5.94
Sept.-Oct.	5.87	5.94
Oct.-Nov.	5.92	5.98
Nov.-Dec.	5.96	6.02
Dec.-Jan.	5.99	6.05
Jan.-Feb.	6.03	6.08
Feb.-Mar.	6.07	6.12
Mar.-Apl.	6.10	6.15
Apl.-May.	6.14	6.19
May-June	6.17	6.22
June-July	6.21	6.25
July-Aug.	6.24	6.28
Aug.-Sept.	6.25	6.29

Liverpool, Sept. 11th.

Months.	Prev. closing price.	To-day's price
Sept	5.94	5.99
Sept-Oct	5.94	5.99
Oct.-Nov.	5.98	6.03
Nov.-Dec.	6.02	6.08
Dec.-Jan.	6.05	6.11
Jan.-Feb.	6.08	6.14
Feb.-Mar.	6.12	6.18
March.-April	6.15	6.21
April-May	6.19	6.25
May-June	6 22	6.28
June-July	6.25	6.31
July-Aug.	6 28	6.34
Aug.-Sep.	6.29	6.34

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Sept. 10th.

M.G. Bengal Good	4.25
" " Fully Good	4.40
" " Fine	4.55
M.G. No. 1 Oomra Good.	4.75
" " " Fine..	5.05
" Broach Good	5.45
" " Fully Good	5.60
" " Fine	5.75
" Scinde Good	4.25
" " Fully Good	4.40
" " Fine	4.55

Liverpool, Sept. 11th

M. G. Bengal Good	4.25
" " Fully Good	4.40
" " Fine	4.55
M. G. No. 1 Oomra Good	4.75
" " Fine	5.05
" Broach Good	5.45
" " Fully Good	5.60
" " Fine	5.75
" Scinde Good..	4.25
" " Fully Good	4.45
" " Fine	4.50

MANCHESTER MARKET.

Liverpool, Sept. 10th

Tone of Cloths :—The Manchester cloth market is steady with a good demand. Fair cloth sales for India.

Tone of Yarns :—Moderate offtake Extensive Demand.

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London Sept. 10th.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	2,000
" Forwarded	66,000
" Imports	30,000
" Stock	1,154,000

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday Sept.. 11th

	Bales.
Total in Sight.....	536,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	....
East Indian " "	....
American " "	2,598,000
Other " "	....
Total Sales	76,000
East Indian Sales	1 800
Total Speculation	8,000
Total Export	2.000
East Indian Export.....	200
East Indian Stock	69,000
East Indian Forwarded	2,900
East Indian Actual Expo"	100
East Indian Imports	5,000
East Indian Speculation	600
American Afloat.....	49,000
East Indian Afloat	17,000
Total Afloat	69,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Aug. 10th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ..	20,000
" Exports to Great Britain " to Continent	3,000
Futures at New York Oct.	10.12
Previous closing price	10.18
Futures at New York Jan.	10.63
Previous closing price	10.72
Spot Cotton at New York	10.10
Previous price	10 20
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	9.69
Previous price	9.63
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	9.98
Previous price	10 06
Futures at New Orleans Jan.	10.49
Previous price	10 60
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	6⅝
Demand Bills	4 69,00
Silver Commercial Bars	48⅞

Bales.

Week's receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports	100,000
" Exports to Great Britain " to France and Continent	41,000
Stock of Cotton at U.S. Ports ..	717,000
" " at Interior Ports ..	432,000

New York, Sept. 11th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports ..	19,000
" Exports to Great Britain " to Continent ..	12,000
Futures at New York Oct.	10.12
Previous closing price	10.12
Futures at New York Jan.	10.64
Previous closing price	10.63
Spot Cotton at New York	10.40
Previous price	10.10
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	9.82
Previous price	9.69
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	10.04
Previous price	9.98
Futures at New Orleans Jan.	10 55
Previous price	10.49
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	6⅞
Demand Bills	466.00
Silver Commercial Bars	48⅞

MONEY MARKET.

London, Sept. 10th.

Bar Silver Spot	23 5/8
Closing Tone of Silver :—Declined owing to China selliag.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5% since 8th August, 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	4 13/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. ..	5
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	5½
" " " " 6 " ..	6
Interest day to day loans	3½
" 7 day market loans	4½
The sum of £100,000 has been Earmarked for Egypt.	
Exchange on London at Paris Francs	27.80

London, Sept. 11th

Bar Silver Spot	23 9/16
Closing Tone of Silver :—Declined owing to China selling.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	4 13/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. ..	5
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	5
" " " " 6 " ..	6
Interest day to day loans	3½
" 7 day market loans	4½
Amount Withdrawn from the Bank of England about	£1,892,000
Exchange on London at Paris	Francs. 27.80

WAR LOANS.

London, Sept. 10th.

3½%	1925/28	£92¾
4½%	1925/45	£98⅛

London, Sept 11th

3½% 1925-1928	£92¾
4½% 1925-1945	£98⅛

SHEEP SKINS.

London. Sept. 10th.

Sheep skins sales closed to-day steady.

Sold 590,000

Sheep Skins Madras Prime a penny to 2d dearer.

(Yesterdays sheeps skins No. 5363 refers to opening sale).

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS.

WHEAT.

London, Sept. 10ht.

Bombay Club, No. 1 per 492lbs. ex-Ship, Nominal.

White Delhi, per 492lbs. C I F. Not quoted.

Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I F. July Sellers 54

F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. No Sellers

Bombay Choice White Wheat—Nominal.

SOUTH AMERICAN

Rozario Santa Fe—60 lbs.—Nominal.

Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. Nominal.

AUSTRALIAN

South Australian. Nominal.

Victorian.—Nominal.

New South Wales.—Nominal.

Karachi Buyers sellers Sept.Oct. 38

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpor, 416lbs. ex-Ship Sept.-Oct. Value.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship Aug.-Sept. Sellers 57

Rapeseed, Brown. 416lbs. ex-Ship 3% Aug -Sept. Sellers 59

Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship Sept.-Oct. Buyhrs. 52

Toria Rapeseed 3% Aug.-Sept. 56

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Sept.-Oct.; Paid 52/6

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Sept.-Oct. Hull value. £8/7/6

METALS.

English best selected Copper	£76½
Standard Copper G. M. B	£67½
Copper Braziers	£94
Yellow Metal	11
Hard Spelter Nominal	£30
Tin Plates I.C Coke 14x20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	18/9
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B 4% F.O.B. Liverpool	£17/5/0
Pig Iron No. 1 Gartsherrie	£85

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal Value 25

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Sept.-Dec.	28
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi Sept.-Dec.	20/1½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Sept.-Dec.	22
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi, Sept.-Dec.	22/1½

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Sept.-Oct. Sellers	2/5
Ceylon Rubber Oct.-Dec. Paid.	2/4

London, Sept. 11th

WHEAT.

Bombay Club, No. 1, per 492lbs. ex-Ship Nominal.

White Delhi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. Not quoted.

Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F July. Sellers.. .. .. .. 54/3

F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. No Sellers

Choice White Bombay Nominal.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—60 lbs. Nominal.

Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. Nominal.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian Nominal.

Victorian, Nominal.

New South Wales, Nominal.

Karachi Barley Sept.-Oct Sellers .. 38

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85% ex-Ship Sept-Oct. Value .. 57

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs ex-Ship Aug.-Sept. Sellers 59

Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs 3% ex-Ship Aug.-Sept. Sellers 52

Linseed Bombay per 416lbs ex-Ship Sept-Oct. Buyers 57/3

Toria Rapeseed. 3% Aug.-Sept. .. 52/6

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Sept-Oct. Sellers 52

COTTON SEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Sept.-Oct. Hull Value .. £8/7/6

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£76½
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£67½
Copper Braziers..	£94
Yellow Metal	11
Hard Spelter.—Nominal	50
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 x 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	18/9
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool..	£17/5
Pig Iron, No. 1, Gartsherrie	£85

FREIGHT.

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal. Value 25

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Sept.-Oct. Sellers ..	2/4½
Ceylon Rubber Oct.-Dec. Sellers ..	2/4

BOMBAY MARKETS.

BOMBAY, Sept. 12

The Banks and markets were closed on Saturday owing to a holiday.

STOCKS OF COTTON.

Stock of cotton on 1st Sept. 1915		576,000
Receipts from 1st Sept. to 9th Sept. 1915		38,524
		614,524
Shipments do.		44,374
		570,150
Afloat		14,445
		555,705
Estimated Mill Consumption and Up-country by Rail 1st Sept. to date ...		20,000
Stock of cotton in all hands		535,705

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 10th September, 1915:—

Cotton	5,022 Bales.
Wheat	6,288 cwts.
Linseed	18,992 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	758 "
Ginjellyseed	224 "
Poppyseed	725 "
Groundnuts	1,828 "
Castorseed	797 "
Rice	5,917 "
Myrabollams	1,800 "
Cottonseed	4,451 "
Mowraseed	1,533 "
Gram	3,775 "
Joowar	4,900 "
Maize	85 "
Barley	1,417 "

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 11.

Jute shares were steady to firm and business reported shows no interest was taken in the other sections of the market.

Coal—Nowachur ord 13 1/4, Raneegunj 25 1/4, Tetulmane 101/2.

Government paper 3 1/2 per cent. was done at Rs. 88/10 and small sums at Rs. 88/13.

EXPORTS OF RICE FROM BURMA.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

RANGOON, Sept. 11.

The exports of rice and rice-products from Burma from January to August totalled 2,078,000 tons, being 179,000 tons less than the exports for the same period last year. The Government estimate of the total available for 1915, was 2,500,000 tons, while in 1914 the actual exports were just short of 2,700,0000 tons.

The total exports from the principal ports in thousands of tone this year was as follows:—Rangoon 1,566, Akyab 164, Bassein 237, Moulmein 1,019. More than half (877) of Rangoon's exports of rice went to India.

INDIAN RAILWAY EARNINGS.

CURRENT YEAR'S FAVOURABLE PROSPECTS.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, Sept. 11.

At a time like the present when the figures of railway earnings may be regarded as affording an important index to the general state of Indian trade, it is interesting to consider what deductions can be drawn from the figures appearing in the latest statement of earnings published by the Government of India during the period of 1st April to 21st August, 1915. The earnings of all railways amounted to 23 crores 96 lakhs or only 13½ lakhs below those of the corresponding period of the previous year. Small as this difference is, it is important to remember, that in the first four months of 1914/15 the railways were abnormally prosperous and earned more than they had ever before earned in the corresponding months. This year the earnings are exactly level with those of the corresponding period of 1913/14, which also was a good year. The railways, therefore, have not up to the 21st August done badly in comparison with previous years.

From now onwards the comparison with last year will be with the period of very severe trade depression which followed the outbreak of the war. From the latter half of August, 1914, the earnings as compared with 1913/14 fell off by no less than 3 crores 42 lakhs. There is at present no reason to anticipate a recurrence of the sharp drop which occurred last year and if the earnings of the current year continue to keep pace with those of 1913/14, the total receipts of the year will well exceed those of 1914/15. Much, of course, depends on the course of the monsoon during the next few weeks and the position is consequently still one of some uncertainty, but as far as can be foreseen at present, it is very improbable that the total earnings of the year will not materially exceed those of last year. The prospects of the current financial year as a whole may, therefore, be considered favourable.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

MORE RAIN WANTED.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, September 11.

The crop telegrams for the week ending 4th September show no change in the agricultural prospects in Bengal. Flood damages in Dacca continue and more rain is wanted in Orissa, Chota Nagpur and South Bihar. In the United Provinces the prospects are good and the sowing of autumn crops has been completed and are generally below normal. Prices are rising both in the Punjab and the Frontier. In Bombay and Madras the prospects are good, but more rain is wanted in Jujarat.

HOSTILE TRADING AGENCIES.

EXTENDED LICENSES.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, Sept. 11.

The Government of India have decided to direct that the licenses granted to the undermentioned firms shall remain in force until 14th November:—Messrs. W. A. Graham and Company (so far as their agency of the Hansa Line Steamships is concerned); (2) W. Wolf and Sons; (3) Solomon Brothers, Limited; (4) Wiechers, Kaiser and Levy, Limited.

CANNING COLLEGE CONTRATEMPS.

SIR J. MESTON'S PERSONAL INVESTIGATION.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

LUCKNOW, Sept. 11.

The object of Sir James Meston's visit to Lucknow from Naini Tal was to see for himself the havoc wrought by floods and to ascertain for himself the contratemps at the Canning College between the professors and the police. It is understood the matter will not be taken into court, but, the principal parties concerned will be suitably dealt with departmentally.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, Sept. 11.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. P. Mohan Rao, Assistant Accountant General, Madras, gets privilege leave for one month and 12 days.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Mr. R. W. Jacob, reverted to Bengal Education Department. Rev. J. M. Macdonald, M.A., Senior Chaplain on Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, retires from service. Major W. C. Ross, I.M.S., reverts to Bihar in Sanitary Department.

INDIAN ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, Sept. 11.

According to the Gazette of India, Army Department, the following gentlemen are appointed to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers:—

Infantry Branch:—to be Second Lieuts, H. Sanders, L. V. Webb, W. G. Milne, F. J. Hennell, J. R. Davidson, F. M. Hosking, A. Mulk, L. G. Jonas, P. F. Toogood, N. Unsworth, V. J. P. Fleming, R. Grant, S. T. H. Munsey, N. B. Tapsell, A. B. Robertson, R. T. Jenkin, W. W. J. Arbuthnot, S. Greig, O. F. T. E. Abrahall, B. C. Hosking, P. M. Oriordan, J. W. Bream, A. T. D. Anderson, J. K. Swan, O. J. Hathaway, K. M. Kobathan, J. F. D. Jeffreys, J. B. Wilkinson, R. D. Thomas, A. L. Jackson, J. A. Durham.

Second Lt. C. A. Jacob, Indian Army Reserve of Officers resigns the service.

CRICKET SCORE

Having made arrangements with our Poona branch, we will get telegraphic score every hour after the commencement of the match and the score will be displayed in our window, or the same could be ascertained from telephone No. 2720.

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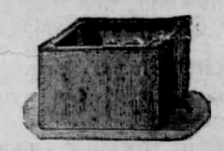

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POONA RACES.

GOVERNOR'S CUP DAY.

ANOTHER SUCCESS FOR GEN. OBAIDULLA KHAN.

(By our Racing Correspondent.)

I can look back over a wide expanse of years, and feel sure that in the history of the Western India Turf Club, there has never been a more largely attended or a more successful Governor's Cup function in the capital of the Deccan. The weather, for a wonder, was all that could be desired, and although the travellers by the early train had misgivings when a heavy shower was encountered at the top of the Ghauts, the clouds broke up when Talegaon was reached and the conditions at Poona could not have been better for the rest of the day. The arrangements made by the police for the comfort and safety of the vast crowd that surged to and from the course were excellent, and the authorities are to be congratulated on the orderly efficiency with which the traffic was controlled under exceptionally difficult circumstances.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon maintained the tradition of Cup Day by driving on to the course, prior to the start for the first race, and our popular Governor and Lady Willingdon must have been highly gratified at the tumultuous ovation they received from the huge crowd who received them, headed by the Stewards of the Club. The Government House party and Stewards of the Club were bedecked as usual in that weird sartorial atrocity,—the top-hat. It has of course to be done, the archaic head-piece being still considered *de rigeur* at Home in the trappings of an English gentleman, but, out here, the observance of the fashion amounts to an invidious affectation which could not be more pronounced, than if the Presidency Cricket Eleven were to perpetuate the memories of our great-grandfathers by turning out to play in the venerable freak. Lady Willingdon's costume, on the contrary, was a charming reminder of the age we live in. Her Ladyship is at all times beautifully gowned, but I may be forgiven for remarking, that the elegant and graceful dark confection, quiet and unobtrusive, relieved with a glint of gold here and there, to my mind, was one of the daintiest and most refined creations the eye could dwell upon. There were many other noticeable costumes, beautiful and attractive no doubt but as I am a poor hand at doing justice to modes of the rainbow and fireworks order with a great deal of milinery technique involved, I have to forego the pleasure on this occasion. But all this is not sport, and as an interesting and featureful programme has to be commented upon, "let's cut the cackle and get on to the 'osses" as friend Jorrocks used to say.

One cannot "get on to the osses" on this occasion without paying an introductory tribute to Mr. Reynolds, the chief Steward, the designation being used in the biblical sense only: for everyone knows, that though Mr. Reynolds is not a member of the great tribunal, technically speaking, he is the essence of the whole official combination. And it is due to his comprehensive knowledge of racing, combined with commendable democratic tendencies, that the public of the Western India Presidency are on the fair way of being provided with good healthy clean sport, and if he is allowed to persevere in his efforts towards reform, the many abuses which have for years been an objectionable addenda to Bombay and Poona racing will soon be eradicated. It may take a little time to effect a complete cure, but the convalescent stage is already in evidence, and I see the rest coming. The great benefits to the public by coupling-up horses on the Tote, are due entirely to Mr. Reynolds's strong support, and as I have been authoritatively told he has his watchful eye on one or two members of the get-quick-rich-hang-the-odds brigade, and is merely waiting to get a grip on the handle when it presents itself, an undesirable feature in some of the racing may be confidently expected to be removed.

The chief event of the day was, of course, the Governor's Cup, when a field of nineteen lined-up to contest the issue. Real Gold being the only absentee from amongst the acceptances. Mr. R. R. S. had three promising candidates: General Obaidulla Khan no less than five: Mr. Goculdass four: and Mr. Ali bin Talib two. Those singly represented were, Beyrut, Sir Knight, Makbul, Excelsior and Cicero. The handicapper's allotments could not have been improved upon, and had the new coupling-up procedure not been in vogue, punters would have been provided with an absolutely unsolvable problem. It was bad enought in this respect as it was, for partisanship regarding the four chief stables ran high, all being splendidly supported, the General's lot probably having the pull. He is in luck: his trainer is in luck: and his first jockey is in luck. This happy combination of circumstances went far to account for the public's prediliction, though at the weights there was nothing in it. At the distance the issue looked doubtful between Kayid and Singer, and it was only when a few yards from the post that Bowley allowed the little reserve to trickle down his sleeve, the fact was realised that General Obidulla Khan had appropriated another important trophy: Bence had stuck another feather in his hat and Bowley had put another splendid feat of horsemanship to his long list of Indian successes. The General and Bence have a great deal to be thankful for in being possessed of a riding jewel of Bowley's lustre. In the Aga Khan's Cup he did not concede an inch of ground and in the Governor's Cup was equally thrifty. But these races should be an object lesson to the Stewards in race riding. And when jockeys are wont to regale them with all kinds of sensational happenings in the running which prevented a horse getting his fair dues let Bowley's performances on Kiltoi and Singer be recalled. In my humble opinion, nine times out of ten, when a jockey gets bumped, he wants to be bumped: and when he gets the "worst of the running," it is because he is not too keen on getting the best of it. Obvious drivel of this kind should be accepted at its worth, by arrangements being made for the jockey to pick up a little more about the technique of his business by practice work on the track only.

I was much impressed with Longboat's performance in running fourth, and if he is not unduly weighted in the Turf Club Cup on Saturday, he will be knocking at the door. But what is one to say about Dhaman and Purity? They ran like a brace of donkies, and as both were looking as fit as hands could make them, liberally treated in the weights, their displays were wholly unaccountable. Mr. Goculdass of course knows his own business best, but had he decided to start Nakib with 9st 12 lbs up, in spite of the going being on the heavy side, I am of opinion the Governor's handsome trophy would have been gracing his side-board at the present moment, and the effort would not have militated against this splendid grey's chance of winning the Arab Champion Plate a fortnight hence. I have heard it mooted that Dhaman, Purity and Majbur are likely to contest the issue of the Champion Plate. If they start at all, it will be to have a worry round for the second and third prizes: on their recent performances they could not hope to win it with 8 stone.

The outstanding features of the Stand Plate, which followed on, were the splendid form shown by St. Andrews and the miserable display by Mr. R. R. S's champion Kempion. I have more than once complimented Higgott, the Maharajah of Gwalior's capable and painstaking trainer, on the good work he has been doing with the classy little string he controls, and I am again pleased to congratulate him on the exceptionally fine condition he has got Mr. Wilton Bartleet's horse into and wish him more luck in the future with his charges. With Mr. R. R. S. and Byramji I commiserate. From the word "go," all Kempion and Templeman could do in the Stand Plate, was to enjoy the scenery *en route* and inspect the condition of the Turf, by running along lengths in the rear. Kempion appeared to me to be incapable of raising a gallop, and what he was doing in the race, the gods only must know. He could not have won with seven stone on his back, and if I had anything to do with the allotments for the Western India Stakes, on this running, I would let him in at 7st-7lbs, Kiltoi 9st-10lbs, Bachelor's Wedding 9st-7lbs. and bet Mr. R. R. S. the new War Loan to a Poona custard apple, he would not be one, two, three. Yes,—I'm aware I'm a bally ass, but it is better to be built that way and know it, than to be so afflicted and not to know it. From the way St. Andrews won the Stand Plate, he will be a hard horse to fairly handicap out of the big race on Saturday, and though on Bachelor's Wedding's run in the Aga Khan's Cup, I am inclined to favour his chance most, St. Andrews must put up a great fight. I do not know how Cider has been doing since his essay in the Trial Plate on the first day of the meeting, but he will have to come on considerably to make anything of a show against the Bachelor, Kilt and Saint.

Atta Allah was obviously chucked into the first race of the day, the Talegaon Plate, and was unceremoniously chucked out, but not so obviously. As it happened Atta Allah had not an earthly chance of winning the race had Zamil been attending to his business better at the gate in getting Durban off with his field. He was left badly by several lengths and only succumbed to Atta Allah by a small margin. I suffer considerably being afforded very little information, and not being an owner, trainer or jockey. I have to rest content at Dives' doorway picking up the irresponsible scraps that may be thrown out. For this reason I cannot say with authority why Atta Allah was disqualified. I believe no objection was lodged and there was no enquiry. The Stewards on their own initiative meted out disqualification because Purtoosingh bumped Beethoven out of his stride. But as Atta Allah managed somehow to keep his stride after the impact and won the race, why punish the horse and the owner? Had Beethoven run second and an objection was lodged, of course there could be no alterative. But in this case if the Stewards were satisfied that Purtoosingh was guilty of faulty riding and was the delinquent, he should should have been hanged, drawn and quartered—not the horse, the owner, and the public who supported Atta Allah. However as I have said. I may have got hold of the wrong end of the stick, and if I have, I apologise.

Here is a bit of race-course stuff which was pelted at me from the back-door, and the gossip may be taken for what it is worth. General Obaridulla Khan offered Mr. Haji Oosman Sait of Bangalore, the sum of forty-five thousand rupees—(Rs. 45,000—expressed and confirmed thus to obviate any chance of a printer's error) and—that's not all—help! the offer was refused. Aubrey with 7st 11lb. up is deemed by the General to be capable of winning the Calcutta Trials on his recent displays in Poona If this yarn is true, what price Seeta? Her figure will soon be rolling up into lakhs! The General is also reported to have made an offer of Rs. 30,000 for Orloff which was also declined by Mr. Heath I consider both of these sensational offers and sensational refusals. Another crumb I picked up was, that Sunfire had been purchased by Mr. Goculdass for £2,500. I referred in some notes last week to this horse having been under offer, and if my information of the purchase is correct, Mr. Goculdass has obtained a smasher dirt-cheap, as Sunfire will be faraway the best horse ever imported to the country. True, he can only as yet be classed as a sprinter, but further possibilities are always there.

The following are the results:—

THE TALEGAON PLATE. Distance—6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,200; second, Rs. 400; third, Rs. 200; A High Weight Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under in the 2nd Division.

Mr. Abdoola Faras's DURBAN 9-2 Zamil 1
Messrs. Goculdass and Mathradass's BEETHOVEN 8-5 Barrett 2
Messrs. Skelton and Pechey's TENEBREUSE 8-4 Kaikhusroo 3

Also Ran:—Minerva 8-5 A. Templeman: Fado ed. 8-5 Hardy: Bravo 8-0 Bowley: Nainava ed. 7-8 Jodha Ram: Ream 7-5 Harrison: Atta Allah 7-7 Purtoosingh.

The Race:—Durban got off badly by several lengths: They ran bunched up together with Ream slightly in front. At the bend Atta Allah went to the front and Beethoven improved with Durban, who had now got up to his field. Atta Allah led down the straight and was challenged by Durban, who failed to get up by half a length—head—head.

Time:—1 min. 22 secs. Atta Allah was disqualified and the race awarded to Durban.

Totes Paid:—Win 37. Places 16/8, 29/8, 22/8

THE PADDOCK PLATE.—Distance—About 5 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 2,000; second, Rs. 700; third, Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 2nd and 3rd Divisions.

Mr. Kelso's MISS ROLLESTONE 8-12 F. Templeman 1
Mr. Pitt's IMPECUNIOUS 8-5 Buckley ... 2
Mr. G. K's LADY DOUGLAS 6-11 Harrison 3
Mr. Homi Billimoria's PENNY PIE 8-5 Kaikhusroo 4

Also Ran:—Lumination 9-0 Barrett: Lola 8-12 Hill.

The Race:—Miss Rollestone led followed, by Penny Pie and Impecunious. In the straight Impecunious put in a strong challenge but failed to get up by a neck ½ neck.

Time.—1 min. 4 3/5 secs.

Totes Paid:—Win 35/8. Places 23/8, 32.

THE SHOLAPUR PLATE.—Distance—1½ miles.

Winner, Rs. 1,200; second, Rs. 400; third Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 2nd Division.

Mr. S. A. Wahed's KHEDAVI MISEER 6-0 Japheth 1
Mr. Manuk's IRON CHEST 8-2 Hoyt 2
Gen. Obaidulla Khan's MALAYEB 7-10 Purtoosingh 3
Mr. Esmail Gussoo's AJMER 8-2 Zamil..... 4

Also Ran:—Bhatty Chief 8-8 Trenoweth: Abdul Aziz 7-6 Harrison.

The Race:—Bhatty Chief was first away, but was soon passed by Khedavi Miseer, Abdul Aziz and Iron Chest lying next. At the seven furlongs Abdul Aziz went to the front and led to the bend when he was done with. Khedavi Miseer led into the straight, chased by Iron Chest and Malayeb. Won by one length—1½—1½.

Time:—2 min. 29 3/5 secs.

Totes Paid:—Win 125. Places 35—33/8.

THE GOVERNOR'S CUP.—Distance—R. C. and Distance.

A Cup value Rs. 1,000; presented by H. E. Lord Willingdon, G.C.I.E., and Rs. 12,000 from the Fund. Winner, the Cup and Rs. 9,000; second, Rs. 2,000; third, Rs. 1000.—A Handicap for Arabs.

Gen. Obaidulla Khan's SINGER 8-11 Bowley 1
Mr. R. R. S's KAYID 7-10 Kaikhusroo 2
Messrs. Goculdass and Mathradass's MEXICO 8-6 Barrett 3
Gen. Obaidulla Khan's LONGBOAT 7-10 Pullin 4

Also Ran:—Dhaman 9-7 F. Templeman: Beyrut 9-1 Trenoweth: Sir Knight 9-0: Thank You 8-11 Lynch: Purity 8-11 Hardy: Dardanelles 7-10 Harrison: Grey Master 7-1 Purtoosingh: Tajilmulook 8-2 Hoyt Winchester ed. 7-9 Buckley: Solar Star 7-3 Melsem; Gowahajmer 8-0 Zamil: Black Malik 7-10 Mujeed: Makbul 7-2 Japheth: Excelsior 7-1 Dhondi: Cicero ed 7-1 J. Southall.

The Race.—After a little delay, they were despatched to a level start. When they settled down, Winchester was leading, with Cicero and Thank You next, Kayid, Makbul, Black Malik and Greymaster being prominent in the order named. At the six furlongs, Thank You was in front and as they neared the half-mile the pace was cracked on, and Black Malik and Cicero ran up second and third, with Singer and Kayid improving every stride. Turning into the straight the leaders were all in line. Down the straight Singer and Kayid raced together, followed by Mexico and Long Boat, Singer winning by half a length after a splendid race, 1½ head.

Time.—Time 3 mins. 12 secs.

Totes Paid. Win Rs. 36. Places Rs. 43. Rs. 26/8 and Rs. 47/8.

THE STAND PLATE. Distance—1 mile.—Winner, Rs. 5,000; second, Rs. 2,000; third, Rs. 1,000.—A High Weight Handicap for Horses.

Mr. Wilton Bartleet's ST. ANDREWS, 8-8, Firth 1
Mr. Goculdass's SOULTLINE, 7-2, Melsom 2
Gen. Obaidulla Khan's LADY MURIEL, 7-11, Purtoosingh 3*
H. H. Sir Ranbir Singh's LE SOLEIL, 8-10, A. Templeman 3*

* Dead-heat for third place.

Also Ran.—Kempion, 9-6, F. Templeman; Criton, 9-0, Kaikhusroo; Jacamar, 8-7, Quinn; Matchlock, 8-5, Barrett; Madrina, 6-9, Harrison.

The Race.—Soultine led slightly in advance of Madrina, with Matchlock next. Kempion being a good last. At the three furlongs Jacamar ran up third and Madrina fell out of it. At the bend St. Andrew's and Lady Muriel showed up and Le Soleil replace Jacamar. A splendid race down the straight St. Andrews winning by a length, the dead-heaters being a length away.

Time.—1 min. 46 1/5 secs.

Totes Paid. Win Rs. 75. Places Rs. 21/8, Rs 22 and 19/8 and 8 the dead-heaters.

THE PURANDHAR PLATE. Distance—1¼ miles.—Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 3rd Division.

Mr. Shaik Esmail's ABDUL, 7-1, Japheth. 1
Mr. M. Haji Ali's SHIMRAN, 7-2, Purtoosingh 2
Aga Coochick Shah's ALWAR, 9-7, F. Templeman 3
Mr. A. W. Essa's SAFI ed. 6-12, Abbas. 4

Also Ran.—Mars, 9-3, Harrison; Arrow, 8-13, Bowley; Shanghai, 8-9, Mujeed; Welcome, 8-9, Native; Black Ivory, 8-7, Hardy; Heliograph, 8-5, Trenoweth; Eldorado, 5-5, Kaikhosru; Powerful, 7-13, Lynch; Nasirabad, 8-5, Buckley; Victory, ed. 8-4, A. Templeman; Sphere, ed. 8-3, Zamil; American Spot, 7-10, Hoyt; Royalist, ed. 7-11, Barrett; Perim, 7-7, Ebrahim; Highborn, 6-11, Melsom.

The Race.—Powerful led off, followed by Abdul and Alwad. The rest were bunched up together, it was difficult to pick up the colours. Abdul led in to the straight followed by Shimran and Sofi, winning a good race by 1½ lengths—1½ head.

Time.—2 mins. 30 2/5 secs.

Totes Paid. Win Rs. 141/8. Places Rs. 47/8, Rs. 87 and Rs. 343/8.

THE LAWN PLATE. Distance.—About 5 furlongs.—Winner, Rs. 2,000; second, Rs. 700; third, Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under.

Mr. M. Haji Ali's VELLARD, ed. 6-8, Purtoosingh 1
Mr. Buder bin Alwash's DHAIDAN, 7-6, Japheth 2
Mr. Erach Jijibhoy's YOUNG MAJUB, 8-11, A. Templeman 3
Mr. Abdoola Faras's MALSTER, 8-6, Zamil 4

Also Ran.—Baloz, 9-9, Hoyt; Polish, 8-13, Barrett; Ace of Hearts, 8-2, Bowley; Bahlool, 7-9, Buckley; Maasal, 7-7, Kaukhosru; Mat-hat-Baig, ed. 6-8; Kaiumers, ed. 6-6; Ben Hur, ed. 6-12, Abbas.

The Race.—It was late when the race was run and getting dark. Polish appeared to be leading from Baloz. When the field turned into the straight Maasal was prominent and Dhaidan came through at the distance, chased by Vellard who beat him in the run home by 3/4 length—1½—2.

Time.—1 min. 10 3/5 secs.

Totes Paid. Win Rs. 43/8. Places Rs. 20/8, Rs. 33/8 and Rs. 44.

CALCUTTA MONSOON MEETING.

SECOND MEETING THIRD DAY.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 11.

The attendance was bigger than the two previous meetings. On the whole favourites won.

THIRD AMATEUR PONY HURDLE HANDICAP. Distance—1½ miles over six flights.

Mr. Butler's ENCORE, 10-6, Mr. Roddick. 1
Mr. Edward's MARIE TEMPEST, 10-12, Northmore 2
Mr. Walker's MONEY DOWN, 11-7, Owner 3

Also Ran.—Candata, 10-2.

Betting.—four to six Money Down, tows Encore, sixes Marie Tempest, twelves Candata.

Totes paid Rs. 36. Win Rs. 12, and Rs. 11 for places.

Won by ten lengths.

Time.—3 mins. 1 4/5 secs.

GROVE HURDLE PLATE. Distance—1½ miles over 7 flights.

Mr. Evers's MIGHTY ATOM, 9, Owner... 1
Mr. Dowson's LARKSPUR, 9-7, Williamson 2
Messrs. Butler and Roddick's ST. BOBS, 10, Mr. Roddick 3

Also Ran.—Tarfoot, 9-10, (did not complete the course).

Betting.—Evens Larkspur, 6 to 4 Mighty Atom, fives Tarfoot and eights St. Bobs.

Totes paid Rs. 26. Win Rs. 12 and Rs. 11 places.

Won by 5 lengths ½ length, 2nd and 3rd.

Time.—3 mins. 35 secs.

THE PARK PLATE. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr. Scott's SEA LAD, 10-7, Mr. Roddick. 1
Mr. Edwards' NO TRUMPS, 8, Vincent. 2
Mr. Morton's SIMON'S LIGHT, 8-1, Billet 3

Also Ran.—Maori King, 8-3; Maud, 8-2; Rust, 7-12; Blackwell, 7-3; Footsteps, 7-0; and Ladymine, 7-5.

Betting.—Twos Sea Lad and Simmons, Eight, fours, Blackwell, eights No Trumps, longer prices the others.

Totes paid Rs. 34. Win Rs. 15, Rs. 21 and Rs. 14 places.

Won by 3 lengths one and quarter length 2nd and 3rd.

Time.—1 min. 2 3/5 secs.

EKBALPORE PLATE. Distance—7 furlongs.

Mr. Scott's AFFLUENCE, 7-5, Moosamdin. 1
Mr. W. Launder's TOM CHAUCER, 7-9, Bloss 2
Mr. Butlins' I. E., 7-8, Fitzgibbon 3

Also Ran.—Home Brew, 10-7; Autocles, 9-10; Go On, 8-8; Mahoney Bay, 8-3; Vic's Pride, 8-1; Dancing Mistress, 7-12; and Lady Madge, 7-0.

Betting.—Twos Go On, fours I. E. and Autocles, eights Affluence, longer odds others.

Totes paid Rs. 90. Win Rs. 25, Rs. 48 and Rs. 22 places.

Won by 1½ lengths neck 2nd and 3rd.

Time.—1min. 40 2/5 secs.

AMATEUR HANDICAP—Division 1. Distance—Six furlongs.

Mr. Bate's FALSHLIGHT, 10-7, Mr. Roddick 1
Mr. Fazan's SPEEDYBOY, 11-6, Mr. Sayers 2
Mr. Occully's LONGREACH 3

Betting.—6 to 4 Flashlight, twos Speedboy, fives Prince Charlie and Longreach, and ten others.

Totes paid Rs. 24. Win Rs. 14, Rs. 13 and Rs. 11 places.

Won by 1½ length 1½ lengths between 2nd and 3rd.

Time.—1 min. 19 2/5 secs.

AMATEUR HANDICAP—Division 2. Distance—Six furlongs.

Mr. Dawson's LINGO, 10-3, Williamson ... 1
Mr. Scarmangaas METO, 10-10, Owner ... 2
Mr. Sayer's LADY BEATRICE, 9-8, Owner 3

Also Ran.—Lord Worcester, 9-3; Farthing Bun, 11-7, Boundica, 10-10, Tallawaha, 10-5; and Footchase, 11-1.

Betting.—6 to 4 Lady Beatrice, 7 to 4 Farthing Bun, fives Lingo, eights or more the rest.

Totes paid Rs. 5 for win Rs. 15, Rs. 25, and Rs. 15 for places.

Won by ½ lengths neck between 2nd and 3rd.

Time.—1 min. 19 3-5 secs.

BEHALA HANDICAP. Distance—Six furlongs.

Kour Shaib's ROSE LAWN, 7-12, Crowden 1
Mr. Ever's DECAMP, 7-11, Moosamdin... 2
Mr. Nicol's PRETTY BOY, 7-7, Vincent. 3

Also Ran.—Betty Birr, 9-8; Turbullent, 10-7; Herald, 8-10; and Lasso, 8-3.

Betting.—6 to 4 Turbulent, 5 to 2 Rose Lawn, fours Betty Birr, Pretty Boy and Lasso tens the rest.

Totes paid Rs. 53. Win Rs. 18, Rs. 41-8, and Rs. 18 places.

Won by 1½ lengths neck between 2nd and 3rd.

Time.—1 min. 17 secs.

THE EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION.

ALL PLANTERS URGED TO JOIN.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 12.

At the recent meeting of the Darjeeling Planters' Association, Mr. H. R. Irwan, who presided, strongly urged the importance of the European Association, which he said, would be still more emphasized when the war was over and when fresh legislation affecting the status of Europeans and Indians was almost sure to be introduced by the Government. He proposed the resolution heartily agreeing with the one passed at the Conference of the United Planters' Association of Southern India and strongly urging all members of the planting community to join the European Association. The meeting unanimously agreed and passed the resolution *nem con.*

BARISAL CONSPIRACY CASE.

JUDGMENT RESERVED.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 12.

The hearing of the Barisal conspiracy case concluded yesterday. One assessor found Madhusudan Bhaumik and Khagendra Nath Chowdhry guilty and Pratul Chandra Gnguly and Ram Chandra Dutt not guilty. The other assessors found all the accused not guilty. Both the assessors supported their opinion with lengthy arguments. Judgment will be delivered on the 10th November.

The Metropolitan, who has arrived at Trivandrum, will arrive at Kottayam on the 16th instant and reach Ootacamund on the 23rd.

Major A. Mitchell, R. A. Adjutant, Madras Artillery Volunteers and Commandant of the Madras Governor's Bodyguard who has been selected for service at the War Office, left Madras on Saturday morning for Bombay *en route* to England.

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Is considerably cheaper than Butter, Ghee or Olive Oil.

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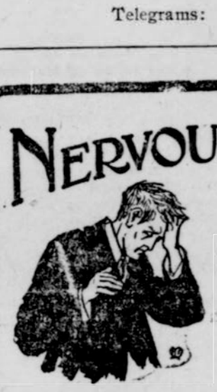
NERVOUSNESS AND INSOMNIA



are symptoms of nerve irritation, often the result of OVER-WORK, ANXIETY, OVER-STUDY, MENTAL ANXIETY, and excesses of eating, drinking, or bodily abuses.

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A syrup of acid glycero-phosphates rich in organic phosphates, which after absorption into the blood, build up cell life and help to restore mental equilibrium, muscular vigour, and reinforced nerve power.

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FIRST ROUND.

BRILLIANT PRESIDENCY VICTORY.

MAHOMEDANS' BATTING COLLAPSE.

TARRANT AND SIMMS DEADLY EFFECTIVE.

PRESIDENCY.

First Innings (5 wickets) 201

MAHOMEDANS.

First Innings 21
Second Innings 39

POONA, Sept. 11.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

The second match of the Quadrangular cricket tournament has resulted in a splendid victory for the Presidency Europeans over their Mahomedan opponents by the very handsome margin of an innings and 141 runs. It is one of the most decisive margins ever arrived at in the series of these international struggles, and the Presidency have gained that decision by a vastly superior and all-round form. In fact they outplayed their opponents in all the departments of the game. A great tactical blunder on the part of the Mahomedan skipper gave them the splendid opportunity of having the first use of the wickets—an opportunity such as would delight the heart of any strong batting side—and they utilised that God-send of an opportunity to its fullest extent. They put up 201 for 5 wickets and then sent the Mahomedans in to bat, with a view to dispose them of in the few remaining hours and have at least an innings result which would entitle them to play in the final match of the tournament. The utmost that they expected was to dismiss their opponents by the time appointed for drawing stumps. This was all that the Presidency hoped to achieve and it never entered into his wildest dreams when Major Greig, the Presidency skipper, decided to declare the innings closed, that notwithstanding the excellent bowling material that he had at his disposal his side would be able to dismiss his opponents twice during the day. But this was what actually happened thanks partly no doubt to the deadly attack of Tarrant and Simms but due in no small measure to the miserable batting display of the Mahomedans.

A SENSATIONAL GAME.

It was one of the most sensational games ever witnessed during at least the last decade and a half. Never before during the above period have bowlers been seen trundling with deadlier effect than the erstwhile Middlesex professional and the Sussex amateur did to-day, never before have batsmen been seen to give a sorrier display than the Mahomedans did this morning and afternoon. The Presidency were undoubtedly a strong combination—much stronger than any that has done service for them during the last few years,—and never had a better bowling side since Newnham played havoc with the Parsi batsmen more than two decades ago. But the Mahomedans were by no means a weak side. They had a number of first class bats and with the possible exception of Saleh Mahomed Khan of Kashmere every one of them might confidently have been relied upon to put up a decent fight.. There are no stouter hearted batsmen among the Indians than the Mahomedans. And yet they not only failed to play up to their reputation but gave an exhibition of batting which would hardly have done credit to a fourth class batting side. But perhaps the figures will tell their own tale better than anything else. In all they were only 115 minutes at the wicket and the aggregate result of their two efforts was a total of 60 runs! One would search in vain through the records of intercommunual cricket in the Western Presidency for a parallel to this batting failure. As stated above this result was no doubt due in the main to the deadly attack of the Presidency but it was also due in no small measure to the Mahomedans' own lack of enterprise. The wicket rendered material assistance to the bowlers and Tarrant and Simms at times sent down balls that would have beaten the most wary of batsmen. But all this does not excuse the Mahomedans' batting failure. The fact was that "nerves," or rather a lack of them on their part played no inconsiderable part in bringing about the Mahomedans' failure. To the Mahomedan supporters it was exasperating in the extreme to see batsmen of the stamp of Yusuf Beg and Pyarekhan gently tapping half volleys—and these it must be said in justice to Tarrant and Simms, were very scarce—which could easily have been sent to the boundary. It was unquestionably one of those occasions when kill-or-cure methods alone prove effective. But none of the Mahomedan batsmen could muster the courage to have a bang. An adoption of these tactics might not have proved successful but they might have succeeded and in any case they would not have left the Mahomedans any the worse for an adoption of them. It is worthy of mention that none of the Mahomedan batsmen could enter into double figures and that out of the two innings' total of 60, no less than 26 were extras.

DEADLY PRESIDENCY ATTACK.

The outstanding features of the two days' play were the couple of fine batting displays of Captain Goldie and F. Tarrant and the remarkable bowling performances of Tarrant and Simms. Mention has already been made in a previous message sent on Friday of the capital innings of Goldie. Tarrant on the first day did not play quite up to his reputation but to-day he gave a fine exhibition of batsmanship, hitting the ball all-round the wicket in fine style. Hardy's effort also deserves mention. He was less brilliant than his two colleagues mentioned above but he nevertheless played fine cricket and was unbeaten with 36 to his credit, when the Presidency declared. But it was the Presidency bowling that contributed to their victory in a greater measure than their batting. One can have nothing but admiration for the splendid bowling of Tarrant and Simms. The wicket helped them a good deal no doubt, but it could by no stretch of imagination be called "treacherous" and it could not be allowed to detract much from the merit of their really splendid performance. Nothing like it has been seen in these international matches for a long time past and to find anything like a parallel to their bowling efforts, one must go back to the halcyon days of Parsi bowling, well-nigh two decades ago, when Major Mistry and Writer disposed of the Presidency for a total of 24. That has hitherto stood as a record in these big matches but by dismissing the Mahomedans for 21 the Presidency have beaten that record. The bowling analyses of Tarrant and Simms speak for themselves.

HAT-TRICK BY SIMMS.

The Middlesex professional secured 10 wickets for 15 runs and the Sussex amateur 9 wickets for 17 runs. Simms achieved the additional feat of performing the "hat-trick" and capturing four wickets in an over, Tarrant also securing three wickets in an over. Both broke in a lot from the off and leg and theirs was a performance of which they might justly be proud. A word of praise is also due to Hurlbutt for his excellent wicket-keeping.

DETAILS OF THE GAME.

There was no rain last night or this morning and the start was made to day at 11-10 a.m. in fine weather. Tarrant and Hardy, the over-night not-outs, resumed to Tamboowalla who bowled from the Council Hall end and Saleh Mahomed who delivered the attack from the Pavilion end. The Middlesex professional opened with a single off Tamboowala and next played a maiden-over from the Kashmere bowler. Hardy also started his innings with a single off Tamboowala. Tarrant then hit out, sending Tamboowala to the northern boundary and skied his next delivery but Nazir Hussein in the long field misjudged the flight of the ball and it resulted in a 4. 110 went up, quickly followed by 120, which Tarrant greeted with yet another boundary stroke by finely pulling Saleh Mahomed to leg. The Middlesex professional was at this stage playing brilliant cricket in marked contrast to his display of Friday. Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon arrived at this stage and watched the game with keen interest. Runs continued coming in at a pretty quick rate, Tarrant doing most of the scoring. At 130, however, he was finely held at short leg by Aziz off Saleh Mahomed. He had played exhiliarating cricket and though his innings was not quite faultless as he had two "lives" on Friday he had nevertheless played fine cricket, his contribution including six 4's (130—2—49).

PRESIDENCY HIT OUT.

Major Greig, the Presidency skipper, partnered Hardy, who welcomed his captain with a two off Saleh Mahomed. Greig opened brilliantly, making a characteristic pull to the leg boundary and finely driving the same bowler, Tamboowala, for three. 140 was now signalled. The bowlers were keeping a good length but the Presidency were evidently determined upon hitting out with a view to knock up a big total before 1 p.m. or the lunch time and then send the Mahomedans in so that it could be possible to have an innings' result. 150 went up at 12 noon, the last fifty runs having been scored in about as many minutes, which must be considered a fast rate as, though the batsmen had made up their mind to hit out it was not easy to take liberties with the bowling, Saleh Mahomed and Tamboowala maintaining a good length throughout. Hardy had a "life" at this stage, being missed by Mahamood at mid-off off Tamboowala. Shortly after a disaster befell the Presidency, as Major Greig, in trying to pull Tamboowala was held by the bowler. The cheap dismissal of the great Presidency batsman was hailed with loud cheers by the Mahomedan supporters (161-3-12). Simms, the Sussex amateur, who was the next man in was missed off the very first delivery that he got from Tamboowala, Ali, the Mahomedan skipper, badly letting him off in slips. Encouraged by the life he had, Simms finely hit Saleh Mahomed to leg for 4 and lifted his next delivery clean over the ropes near the pavilion, amid loud cheering. Simms' merry career at the wickets, however, soon came to an end Tamboowala clean bowling him (179-4-11). Salter who joined Hardy was quickly sent back, being bowled off his pads, Tamboowala again being the successful bowler (179-5-0). The Mahomedan hopes now began to revive as thanks to the forcing tactics that they had adopted the Presidency had lost the last two wickets for an addition of only eighteen to the total. McCormack was the next man in, and Hardy, however, undeterred by this, hit out, the Bombay batsman twice pulling Saleh Mahomed to the leg boundary in splendid style. At 197 the Mahomedan skipper put Feroze Khan to bowl in place of Saleh Mahomed, whose last few overs had proved rather expensive Twice more runs were scored and the second hundred appeared on the telegraph board amid loud continued cheering. Shortly after the Presidency declared their innings closed at 12-50 p.m. when they had made 201 for 5 wickets.

MAHOMEDAN'S COLLAPASE.

At 1-5 p.m., the Mahomedans entered upon their first venture, sending in Aziz and Ali to face the Presidency attack delivered by Tarrant and Goldie. They opened very inauspiciously as they lost Aziz before a single had been scored, Tarrant finding his wickets with a well-pitched delivery (0.1-0). Syed Ebrahim joined his skipper Ali who soon after succumbed to a fine delivery off Goldie (0-2-0). Ferozekhan partnered Ebrahim who in stepping out of the crease to slash at Tarrant, was smartly stumped by Hurlbutt (0-3-0). This was indeed a disastrous start and the hopes of the Mahomedans now centred in Yusuf Beg who went in to join Feroze Khan. Two byes came in and then Feroze Khan made the first scoring hit of the innings, nicely putting Goldie to leg for 3 Yusuf Beg replying with a single off the same bowler. At 6 Simms was entrusted with the attack in place of Goldie. Feroze Khan sneaked a two off him and with four byes, the first ten was telegraphed which came as the result of 28 minutes play. The hopes of the Mahomedans had begun to revive a little as Yusuf Beg and Feroze Khan were playing a correct game. Shortly after, however these hopes were dashed to pieces, Feroze Khan tamely playing one of Simms' deliveries into Goldie's hands at short leg (18-4-8). Yet another disaster was in store for the Mahomedans as Pyarekhan, the new comer, skied one of Simms' deliveries and was splendidly held at mid-on by Greig (1-5-0) Tamboowala partnered Yusuf Beg, whose wickets Simms soon spread-eagled with a fine delivery (18-6-4). Nazir Hussein the next man in was clean bowled by Simms (18-7-0). Simms thus created a record in Quadrangular cricket by taking four wickets in one over. Mahamood joined Tamboowala, who was quickly stumped by Hurlbutt off Tarrant (18-8-0). Saleh Mahomed joined Mahamood and 20 was signalled after 45 minutes' play from the start. Shortly after Tarrant sent Mahamood's wickets flying (21-9-0). Erfani was the last man in, whose wickets the Middlesex professional scattered with a beautiful leg break and the Mahomedan's first innings thus terminated with the total at 21 (21-10-0).

MAHOMEDANS "FOLLOW ON."

The Mahomedans, who followed on, entered upon their second venture at 3 p.m. Aziz and Saleh Mahomedkhan being their first two representatives, and the Presidency attack being delivered by Tarrant and Simms. Tarrant bowled a "maiden" over to Aziz. The Mahomedans again made a bad start, Saleh Mahomed of Kashmere playing Simms' first delivery into the bowler's hands (0-1-0). Ferozekhan joined Aziz, who soon after was completely beaten by the Sussex amateur. (5-2-0). Pyarekhan partnered Ferozekhan, who finely put Simms to leg for 3, his colleague replying with a two and sending up 10. Ferozekhan then met with a piece of ill-luck, being l.b.w., to Simms (12-3-5). Yusuf Beg, the next man in, nicely put Tarrant to leg for 4 and twenty was signalled. Soon after Tarrant broke through Pyarekhan's defence with a splendid legbreak delivery (22-4-4). Ali, joined Yusuf Beg, who, four runs later, succumbed to a good length delivery from Simms (26-5-5). Nazir Hussein the next man in, fell to the very first delivery that he got from Simms, the total standing at the same figure (26-6-0). Tamboowala was now associated with his skipper, who skied one of Tarrant's deliveries and though he made a fine attempt to catch the ball Greig did not succeed. Ali was let off in the slips by Holman, who was fielding as a substitute for Captain Goldie, off Tarrant. The two batsmen made a fairly good stand—at least in point of duration—but before the score could be substantially increased Tarrant beat Tamboowala with a delivery that broke in a lot from the off (37.7-3). Mahamood the next man in, survived only a couple of balls from Tarrant who quickly scattered his wickets (37-8-0). Syed Ebrahim who was the tenth man in was caught and bowled by Tarrant (37-9-0). Tarrant had captured three wickets in this over. Erfani joined Ali, who put Simms to leg for 2. Shortly after Erfani was caught in the slips by Simms off Tarrant, the Mahomedans' second venture terminating with the total at 39 (39.10-0). The Presidency thus won the match by an innings and 141 runs. Full scores and bowling figure are:—

THE PRESIDENCY.

F. Tarrant, c Aziz, b Saleh Mahomed ...	49
Capt. Goldie, c Saleh Mahomed, b Tamboowala	68
E. P. Hardy, not out	36
Major J. G. Greig (Capt.), c and b Tamboowala	12
H. L. Simms, b Tamboowala	11
F. Salter, b Tamboowala	0
K. H. McCormack, not out	11
The rest did not bat.	
Extras	14
Total (for 5 wkts.)*	201

*Innings declared.

MAHOMEDANS.—1st Innings.

Aziz, b Tarrant	0
Ali, b Goldie	0
Ebrahim, st. Hurlbutt, b Tarrant	0
Ferozekhan, c Goldie, b Simms	8
Yusuf Beg, b Simms	4
Pyarekhan, c Greig, b Simms	0
Tamboowala, st. Hurlbutt, b Tarrant ...	0
Nazir Hussein, b Simms	0
Mahamood, b Tarrant	0
Saleh Mahomedkhan, not out	0
Erfani, b Tarrant	0
Extras	9
Total	21

MAHOMEDANS.—2nd Innings.

S. A. Aziz, b Simms	0
Saleh Mahomedkhan, c and b Simms ...	0
Ferozekhan, l.b.w., b Simms	5
Pyarekhan, b Tarrant	4
Yusuf Beg, b Simms	5
C. M. Ali (Capt.), not out	7
Nazir Hussein, b Simms	0
Tamboowala, b Tarrant	3
S. Mahamood, b Tarrant	0
Syed Ebrahim, c and b Tarrant	0
Erfani, c Simms b Tarrant	0
Extras	15
Total	39

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

PRESIDENCY INNINGS.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Saleh Mahomed	39	64	17	1
Aziz	3	10	0	0
Tamboowalla	35	99	4	4
*Pyarekhan	1	12	0	0
Ferozekhan	1	2	0	0

*Bowled four "no-balls."

MAHOMEDANS.—1st Innings.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Tarrant	7	6	6	5
Goldie	4	4	3	1
Simms	3	2	2	4

MAHOMEDANS.—2nd Innings.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Tarrant	10	9	5	5
Simms	10	15	4	5

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA V. FRIENDS' UNION.

With fair scoring on each side, the game on Saturday on the Gymkhana ground resulted in a win for the visitors by 20 runs. Each side played a sporting game, scoring considerably over a run a minute on a wicked which favoured the ball. Fielding was not perfect and weakness in this department lost the home side the match, even though they were without Simms, McCormack, Hurlbutt and the Stileman.

Scores:—

FRIENDS' UNION C. C.

Mr. B. A. Dalvi c Kilby b Clarke	18
Mr. D. K. Telang c Rennick b Nicholson...	2
Mr. V. M. Kaikhani c Crofton b Kilby ...	14
Mr. K. A. Date c and b Clarke	1
Mr. D. A. Shete c Clarke b Kilby	9
Mr. V. S. Dongre c and b Clarke	14
Dr. N. Prabhakar b Kilby	0
Mr. W. Talpade (not out)	53
Mr. S. A. Shete b Rennick	11
Mr. R. K. Telang c Sprott b Rennick	11
Mr. M. A. Talpade c Rennick b Rampton..	7
Extras	1
Total	141

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Clarke	12	55	1	3
Nicholson	5	15	1	1
Kilby	6	24	2	3
Rennick	5	36	0	2
Rampton	2	10	0	1

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Mr. H. V. Hampton c Date b D. Shete ...	25
Sir F. L. Sprott b D. Shete	15
Mr. C. M. Rennick c M. Talpade b D. Shete	0
Mr. H. W. Kilby (run out)	0
Mr. F. J. Clarke c Kaikhani b Date	37
Mr. F. F. Nicholson c Prabhaker b Date...	19
Mr. F. Hawkins b D. Shete	5
Mr. P. R. Cadell (run out)	8
Capt. S. Pope b Talpade	1
Capt. C. Crofton (not out)	4
Capt. L. Rampton c Dalvi b Talpade	0
Extras	7
Total	121

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
W. Talpade	8	30	1	2
Date	10	43	2	2
D. Shete	12	35	3	4
Prabhakar	1	6	0	0

R. N., R. I. M. AND MILITARY V MR. CADELL'S XI.

The match between a combination of the R. N., R. I. M. and Military and Mr. P. R Cadell's eleven could not be concluded the draw being about an even one. Going in first, the former began very well with Pope and Murray, the former retiring when he had made 63, and the latter going on with 47. After this McIlvaine was the only one to stay. Both the former pair hit a couple of sixes each and scored at a fast rate. Nicholson was effective with the ball, but Kilby's was much the better analysis.

Faced with 149, Mr. Cadell's eleven began badly, two wickets falling for 13. Bevis and the skipper made an useful stand then two more fell cheaply. Here Kilby and Nicholson came together and put on 62 before the former left, the game ending here. Halpin was effective in attack, Murray also hard to get away.

Scores:

R. N., R. I. M. AND MILITARY.

Capt. Pope, retired	63
Com. Murray, c Kilby	47
Col. Brewster, b Bevis	0
Capt. Oakes, c King Mason, b Kilby	3
Capt. McIlwaine, b Rampton	17
Comr. Douglas, c King Mason, b Kilby	0
Lieut. Maltby, b Nicholson	0
Br. Halpin, c Bovis, b Nicholson	1
Mr. Finnis, c Quinn, b Nicholson	1
Capt. Anderson, not out	1
Gr. Warnett, l-b-w, b Nicholson	0
Extras	16
Total	149

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	R.	W.	O.	M.
Rampton	20	1	6	1
Quinn	23	0	2	1
Nicholson	43	4	16	3
Kilby	19	3	11	2
Bevis	28	1	4	0

MR. CADELL'S XI.

Mr. Quinn, b Murray	8
Mr. Fowler, b Douglas	0
Mr. Bevis, b Halpin	19
Mr. Cadell, c Wernett, b Halpin	17
Mr. Pope, c Douglas, b Halpin	0
Mr. Killey, c Oakes, b Murray	45
Mr. Nicholson, not out	27
Mr. Mason, not out	0
Mr. Rampton, Mr. Bourne, Mr. Sayers, Did not bat.	
Extras	9
Total (for 6 wicket).....	125

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	R.	W.	O.	M.
Douglas	46	1	11	1
Murray	28	2	8	0
Halpin	18	3	9	2
Oakes	5	0	3	1
Warnett	19	0	4	0

FINAL MATCH.

THE HINDU TEAM.

The following have been selected to represent the Hindus against the Presidency in the final match of the Quadrangular Cricket Tournament to be played on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday:—

1 Mr. M. D. Pai (Captain).
2. Mr. P. Baloo.
3. Mr. P. Shivram.
4. Mr. P. Vithal.
5. Mr. P. Ganpat.
6. Mr. S. M. Joshi.
7. Mr. L. H. Sempre.
8. Mr. Bhusari.
9. Mr. P. Erasha,
10. Mr. D. B. Deodher.
11. Mr. S. M. Dalvi.

Reserves:—Messrs. S. K. Diveker, S. G. Mehendale and Kantak.

"THE ABUSE OF CONFESSIONS."

AN EX-JUDGE'S VIEWS.

(News Bureau.)

MADRAS, Sept. 11.

Mr. H. Moberly. I.C.S., (retired), who had worked as District Judge for a number of years in this Presidency, has contributed an article to the "Hindu," "on the abouse of confessions made by the accused." After referring to various Government orders issued by the Madras Government to police and magistrates to counteract the abuse of sec 164 of the Criminal Procedure Code by the Police, he refers to the Executive Order issued by the Government on the Police which forbids the interrogating of an accused person in custody, and says: "If the order of 1812 were strictly enforced, it would undoubtedly afford some check to the practice of working for confessions. If it is to be enforced, the police must be forbidden from interviewing or communicating with any prisoner under remand and magistrates should be informed that they are on no account to record a confession under section 164 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. If, on enquiry, it appears that accused persons have been interrogated by the police after arrest the statement cannot be said to be made voluntarily if it has been elicited by questions. That is evidently a principle underlying the following remarks which were made by Mr. Justice Low at Chelmsford Assizes in June last, where a person is in custody and asks to be allowed to make a voluntary statement. He has no business to ask him questions or cross-examine him. It materially destroys the whole value of the statement.

If it is to be hoped that the Government of Madras will take some real steps to put a stop to the practice of working for confessions, let them insist on a strict compliance with the order they issued to the police in 1912 and all who are interested in the administration of Justice will apply them. If that order is to be enforced they will have to modify some of their previous orders and they will have to punish very severely every infringement of the order by the police. It would be well also if they would point out to magistrates that when they record a confession under section 164 of the Code of Criminal Procedure they should not ask the accused any question about it, as the section requires that the confession shall be made voluntarily.

CRICKET SCORES

We have arranged, for the convenience of our numerous customers, both Europeans and Indians, to get telegraphic score every hour after the commencement of the match between the Presidency team and the Hindus and the score will be displayed in our windows. No replies will be given in telephone.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation meeting, 3-40 p.m.

Mrs. A. Besant's Public Lecture on "The Submerged Classes,—Here and in England." Empire Theatre, 6-30 p.m.

Mails for Lourenzo Marquis and South Africa per steamer Surat via Dhanuskodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, 6-30 at the Gaiety, 10 o'clock show at Edwards Theatre.

TUESDAY, Sept. 14.

Specie Bank, adjourned meeting of creditors, 3 p.m.

Mrs. A. Besant's Public Lecture on "India After the War," Empire Theatre, 6-30 p.m.

Alembic Chemical Works Company: Ordinary General Meeting, Princes's Street, 3 p.m.

Mrs. Besants lecture to students only on "The Future of Young India," Gaiety Theatre, 8 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-30 p.m.

Municipal Standing Committee meeting, 4-10 p.m.

Marcks and Co., Ordinary General Meeting, Esplanade Road, 3 p.m.

Mrs. A. Besant's Public Lecture on "Theosophy and War," Empire Theatre, 6-30 p.m.

Quadrangular Cricket at Poona concludes.

DAILY

Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 Cinema, 9-30 p.m. The Grotesques.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Business Notice.

All communications intended for the Editor should be adrresed simply "To the Editor," and not to any member of the staff by name.

ALL BUSINESS communications (Advertisement, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittances made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein. By this means only can satisfactory investigation be made as to the cause of irregularity.

All new Advertisements or changes of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m. on the day before publication.

Notice to Correspondents.

In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only and to have their MS. typewritten if possible.

All communications intended for publication in "The Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Unauthenticated communications are rejected as such, and are at once destroyed.

The Editor does not undertake to return rejected communications, but if a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with the communication it will be returned, but if this be not done, the rejected letter or article is destroyed and in any case the Editor does not hold himself responsible. The Editor cannot correspond about the rejection of communications.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Corps Orders by Major E. T. Lambert Commanding B. V. A.

COLABA, Sept. 11.

840—Duties. Orderly Sergeants for the ensuing week:—
No. 1 Company:—Sergt. Spilling A. A.
No. 2 Company:—Sergt. Stubbs W. H.

841—Parades. Parades for the ensuing week:—
Monday:—7 a.m. Signallers.
Monday:— 7 a.m. Recruits.
Tuesday:—No. 1 Company will parade at Government Dockyard at 6-30 a.m. and proceed to Oyter Rock for Fort manning.
No. 2 Company will parade at Colaba at 7 a.m. for Fort manning.
Wednesday:—No. 1 Company will parade at Government Dockyard at 6-30 a.m. and proceed to Oyster Rock for Fort manning.
No. 2 Company will parade at Colaba at 7 a.m. for Fort manning.
Friday:—No. 1 Company will parade at Government Dockyard at 6-30 a.m. and proceed to Oyster Rock for Fort manning.
No. 2 Company will parade at Colaba at 7 a.m. for Fort manning.
Saturday:—7 a.m. Recruits.

842—Enrolments. The undermentioned having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "EE" Company:—
No. 253 Sapper Simpson S. from 10th Sept. 1915.

843—Leave. Bmbdr. Geldart W. is granted leave from 13th to 16th instant inclusive.

844—Warrants. Railway Warrants Nos. 99 and 100 were issued to enable Corpl. Engloken and escort to proceed to Poona escorting prisoner and to return on completion of duty.

(Sd.) J. DODDS, 2nd Lieut.,
Offg. Adjt., Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

INCOMING MAILS.

The P. & O. Company's steamer Nellore with the incoming Mails of the 3rd instant passed Suez at 2 p.m. on Saturday last.

CHINA MAILS.

The P. & O. steamer Novara with the China and Australian Mails is expected to arrive in Bombay at 10 a.m. to-morrow.

NO ITALIAN MAILS.

No Italian mails were received with the Inward English mail steamer Salsette which arrived here on Sunday.

NEW MAHARASHTRA C. C.

The members of this Club gave theatrical performances of "Indira" and "Premdhwaja," in Marathi, on Friday and Saturday, respectively, at the Elphinistone Theatre. The performances were largely attended. Dr. M. C. Javle announced Rs. 500 from a prominent resident of Dadar for the Club's Building Fund and the names of new patrons and life-members.

STREET ACCIDENT.

Mr. T. W. Simpson, living at Colaba, met with a motor cycle accident on Saturday evening. It appears that the petrol reservoir having burst his coat and pantaloon caught fire, and he received some injuries to his person. He was picked up from the road and removed to the St. George's hospital for treatment.

LECTURE TO STUDENTS BY MRS. BESANT

Mrs. Annie Besant will deliver a special lecture to students only on the "The Future of Young India" at the Gaiety Theatre tomorrow at 8a.m. (S. T.) Seats will be reserved for lady-students in classes one and two. Tickets at rates suitable to students will be available at the Gaiety Theatre, Fort, and at Messrs. Vaidya Brothers' Press, Thakurdwar.

A LECTURE ON SUBMERGED CLASSES HERE AND IN ENGLAND.

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, Bombay Mrs. Annie Besant will deliver a public lecture on "Submerged Classes Here and in England" this evening at 6-30 (S. T.) at the Empire Theatre, under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. Justice I. A. Shah.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF A LABOURER.

The Acting Coroner concluded the enquiry into the death of Ganoo Sakharam, a Hindu labourer, aged about 22 years, whose dead body, with the skull broken, was found on the 3rd instant at the Wari Bunder Railway Yard, between two piles of railway sleepers. The ornaments which the deceased was wearing, of the value of Rs. 13, were missing.

Laxman Kundlik, a head constable in the G. I P. Railway Police, deposed that enquiries were being made, but so far nothing had been discovered.

The jury returned a verdict of death from concussion of the brain due to wounds inflicted by some person or persons unknown.

BITTEN BY A MAD DOG.

Cyril, son of Mr. T. G. Correa, Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Customs, was bitten by a mad dog on the 9th instant. The dog was an Irish terrier and as it was rather ill, the boy was taking it downstairs to send it to the veterinary hospital when it suddenly bit him. It was then secured, but it again broke lose and Mr. F. E. Bailey, a guard in the G. I. P. Railway, Gana Gopal, a butler, and Mr. W. Mathalone, mill manager, were bitten. Subsequently the police succeeded in shooting the dog on the Tulloch Road. Mr. Mathalone had one wound, while Mr. Bailey has five, and the butler was bitten on the right hand. All the persons are going to Kasauli for treatment.

IMPERIAL INDIAN WAR RELIEF FUND.

SIND BRANCH.

The Hon. Mr. J. H. Kothari, Honorary Secretary and Treasurer of the Sind Branch of the Imperial Indian War Relief Fund, has remitted Rs. 6,500 to the Secretary of the Bank of Bombay, the amount being the eighteenth instalment of subcriptions collected in Sind. The total amount so far contributed by Sind Province is Rs. 4,20,000.

QUEEN'S ROAD ACCIDENT.

FURTHER DETAILS.

From further enquiries regarding the accident which occurred on Saturday night in the Queen's Road, we have been able to gather the following particulars.

Motor Car No. 3565, a two-seater, belonging to Captain Ball of the Sanu T. Corps was being driven by him from Church Gate towards Marine Lines, with Captain Moore of the same Corps seated in the car. When the car was near the Genera's Bungalow, No. 12 Queen's Road, in order to avoid a collision with a carriage Captain Ball suddenly took a turn to the left with the result that the car turned turtle. Captain Ball was pinned under the car, while Captain Moore was thrown out. Fortunately timely help was rendered by Mr. Michael, the Superintendent of Municipal Market and a Mr. Woodroffe, who were just then passing along the road. Major Gordon Tucker, Colonel Jennings and Dr. Hearsch came up at once and rendered valuable assistance and both the injured persons were removed to the European General Hospital, where they have been detained for treatment.

It was ascertained that the carriage with a white horse, which Captain Ball tried to avoid, was going down the Queen's Road, and the horse was bolting. But it is not clear whether the horse began to run after the accident had occurred or before it. The carriage has not yet been traced.

The injuries received by Captain Moore are feared to be of a serious nature. Captain Ball received only slight injuries.

ALLEGED MURDER AT BANDRA.

On an application made by Mr. V. D. Kamat, Vakil High Court on behalf of the widow of one Pawloo Utankar, deceased, the Resident Magistrate of Bandra had issued warrants for the arrest of seven persons, viz, Jon Mathev, Doming Mathew, John Jose, Dharmai, Jambu Entrado, Robert Fishery and two women, on the charge murder, and they were placed before the Magistrate on the 10th instant for inquiry. Mr. V. D. Kamat, vakil with Mr. Creado, appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Patil with Mr. DeSouza appeared for the defence.

According to the prosecution story the deceased was a fisherman and met with his death on the Wareda Road on the night of the 22nd May last, the day of the local cross festival, as the result of a murderous assault alleged to be committed on him by the accused during the night.

The police had set down the death to an accident as the Assistant-Surgeon on a post-mortem examination gave it as his opinion that intoxication had a predominant share in the cause of death. The widow thereupon with the assistance of her neighbours instructed the pleader to move in the matter, and statements of a number of witnesses were recorded on oath before the Chief Presidency Magistrate Bombay. Dr. Arther Powell, Bombay Police Surgeon was requested to give his opinion on the post-mortem report of the Assistant-Surgeon Bandra and he found that the fatal injury was the result of violence. The statements of the witnesses and the opinion on the post-mortem report were placed before the Resident Magistrate at Bandra who has now taken cognizance of the offence. After examining five witnesses for the prosecution the case was adjourned to the 14th instant.

CHIEF OF SONPUR'S WAR GIFTS

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 11.

The Feudatory Chief of Sonpur in Orissa has contributed Rs. 60,000 to the war funds and has defrayed the entire cost of purchasing and sending to France 10,000 maunds of rice for the use of Indian soldiers.

TOWN PLANNING IN INDIA.

A PLEA FOR SMALL HOLDINGS.

Mr. Vasant Raghunath, B.Sc., (Edin.), Civil Engineer, who has been taking keen interest in the introduction of town-planning on modern lines in India, gave the Indian Guild of Science the benefit of his observations during his two visits to Europe in a lecture he delivered at the Prarthana Mandir on Friday. He referred to the modern conception of town-planning as an attempt to shape the growth of urban areas on certain definite lines. Such an attempt naturally meant the legislative control by public bodies of house-owners and industrial concerns in such areas to the benefit of the tenant and the industrial worker or proletariat. Town-planning Acts had become necessary in the West to regulate the growth of particular localities which had not yet been built on, to reshape and readjust already built over but irregular and insanitary areas and to take steps in advance to create a better, a more beautiful and a healthier city for the future generations.

BOMBAY'S OPPORTUNITY.

We are now attempting this in India and Bombay ought to be proud, said the lecturer, in that it was the first to possess a Town-planning Act. The great question at issue in any scheme for laying out a town was how to limit the number of houses in a given area. The solution of this question meant getting over all difficulties of over-crowding. Where, however, a race of house-owners has been allowed to utilise the smallest amount of space available to bring them the maximum amount of rent possible, the question becomes more complicated. This is specially the case when proprietory rights come to have the dignity of long existence and vested interests become deep-seated and powerful. The lecturer expressed himself surprised that the town of Bombay itself was excluded for the time being from the operations of the Act, as he thought that it was the most important urban area where modern ideas of readjustment would offer better housing and therefore better health to its inhabitants. He hoped the Corporation's recent policy to take up the question of Mahim and the Government's intention of making Salsette a net-work of suburbs within easy reach, would offer relief from the present congestion. It might possibly also educate the public in the subject of sanitary dwellings and co-operative housing. There was a vague idea in its mind that the present Improvement Trust was a body ready with gigantic schemes but not always zealous to show what practical results it had achieved. But the public confidence may return if the Government transformed the Trust into a permanent town-planning Committee.

The lecturer deprecated the variety of land tenures at present in existence in urban and suburban areas and asked whether it would not be possible gradually to introduce the system of longer tenures of smaller plots. The creation of such small holdings, of small plots with long leases will, he suggested, rapidly stimulate the building of well planned towns, and he called upon property owners as well as tenants not to misunderstand the Act, but to try to find out in what way they will ultimately stand to gain by it.

RANGOON AGIARY CASE.

A GOOD CAUSE OF ACTION.

(News Bureau.)

RANGOON, Sept. 12.

At the Chief Court yesterday Mr. Justice Young delivered judgment in the well-known Rangoon Agiary case, deciding the preliminary issue in favour of the Hon. Mr. Cawasji and other plaintiffs.

In the course of a lengthy judgment his honour held that the plaint disclosed a good cause of action as based on interference by the defendants of the plaintiffs' exclusive right of worship. That right had been constantly upheld by the courts and it did not appear in any way vested in the trustee so as to make it necessary for him to be a party to the suit.

The Judge was unable to see that section 92, of the C.P.C., debarred them from proving their claim unless they first obtained the sanction of the Government Advocate. With reference to the defence contention that if such suits as the present could be brought there would be no finality and that the defendants would be ruined by innumerable successive suits brought by aggrieved individuals, the Judge held that that was not so. The plintiffs were suing on behalf of themselves and all other persons interested in the fire temple and the chiera raised by the defendants could be left to be dealt with when and if ever it arose.

The point was therefore decided in favour of the plaintiffs with costs.

JOHN CONNON CONCERT.

The second performance of Briar-Rose given in the hall of the Y. M. C. A. by the girls of the John Connon High School was as great a success as the one given on the previous evening Miss Kathleen Sheehy who, took the principal part of "Princess Briar?Rose," Miss Janet Powell who was "Prince Florio of Joyce Island" and Miss Beatrice McGill who acted as "Blackabogle" did their parts to perfection. The choruses consisting of courtiers, courtladies, nurses, maids of honour, roses and birds also did their alloted parts very very well. The hall was crowded to such extent that many late comers were disappointed. The proceeds on both days amounted to Rs. 600.

Thanks are due to the girls who participated in the concert and to Mr. Bisely, Mr. McGuire, Mr. Mayers and Master Bobby Talyarkhan for the kind help they rendered. The proceeds are to be divided between the Belgian Relief Fund and the Women's Branch of the War Fund.

NATIONAL ECONOMY.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—Having read in the "Bombay Chronicle" of August 20, 1915, Mr. Asquith's great speech upon National Economy, I beg to draw the attention of the English Nation to the following statements:—

1. A diminution in the quantity of meat eaten, still more where it is abandoned altogether during the war, will effect a great personal as well as a great national saving.

"Meat is by far the most costly and extravagant of our ordinary foods."—Professor James Long, in the "Daily Mail." ("The Herald of the Golden Age," July 1915.)

2. "In purchasing animal flesh, we pay for little meat, much water—and dirty water at that. Why pay 9 d., 10 d., or 1 s. per lb. for water? If one thinks that steak at 1s. a pound is about three-fourths water, one must conclude that at, say 8s., a pound the poor meat-eater is being treated rather badly. When a man buys beef, or other flesh foods, he does not get value for his money as he does when he invests in cereals, and other vegetarian foods, for these whilst, of course, containing some water, clean water too, have a comparatively small percentage of water, in their composition."—The Church and Food Reform by Rev. A. M. Mitchell, M.A., published by the Order of the "Golden Age," 153-155, Brompton Road, London, S.W.

3. "The Mysore Government introduced a new scale of Vegetarian Diet for prisoners serving rigorous terms of imprisonment in their two central jails last year as a tentative measure. Lieutenant-Colonel J. Smyth, I.M.S., the Inspector-General of Prisons, now reports that the result has been satisfactory both from economical and health points of view."—"Times of India," October 3, 1910.

4. Indian National Congress.—"The Reception Committee, National Congress, Allahabad, charges Rs. 1-8-0 per diem for the Vegetarian diet and Re. 2 for the flesh diet."—"The Harbinger," Lahore, December 28, 1910.

5. "Tens of thousands of our poor people who have now the greatest difficulty to make ends meet after buying flesh food, would, by the substitution of fruit and vegetables and other economical food, be able to get along in comfort, and have more money to spare for the poor and for the work of God.

"A vegetarian diet of wheat, oatmeal and other grains, lentils, peas, beans, nuts and similar food is more than ten times as economical as a flesh diet. Meat contains half its weight in water, which has to be paid for as though it were meat!' A vegetable diet, even if we allow cheese, butter and milk, will only cost about a quarter as much as a mixed diet of flesh and vegetables."—General Bramwell Booth, Commander-in-Chief of the Salvation Army."—("The Herald of the Golden Age." April, 1915.)

DANGERS TO HEALTH.

1. "Official statistics abundantly prove that cattle in this and other lands suffer to a great extent from malignant diseases, such as Anthrax, Pleuro-pneumonia, Foot and Mouth Disease, Swine Fever, Tuberculosis, Cancer, and infestation by parasites, etc., and that a large proportion of the flesh daily consumed by the unsuspecting public, is that of animals killed whilst suffering from some of these complaints. This is one of those cases where ignorance is not bliss, but leads instead to misery, disease and death."—Is Flesh-eating Morally Defensible? by Sidney H. Beard.

2. British Meat Supply.—"At the annual Congress of the Royal Sanitary Institute at Belfast, startling statements were made about the British meat supply, both home and foreign.

"Mr. J. A. Gordon, M.R.C.V.S., of Belfast, said it was common knowledge that a considerable number of old and emaciated, and he ventured to say, tubercular milch cows were converted into a cheap quality of beef for human consumption.

"In the country and in the majority of small towns there was no inspection whatever, and unscrupulous butchers, being aware of this fact, made a practice of going into these rural districts, and slaughtering their cattle, where they were practically left to do as they liked. Moreover, farmers often disposed of doubtful or diseased cattle to the small butcher for the purpose of slaughter.

"Mr. W. G. Barnes, Inspector of the Islington Cattle Market, said that the system of inspection was often scandalous."—"Times of India," August 22, 1911.

3. "Dr. Haig gives meat-eating as one of the great causes of Bright's disease."

"Dr McGugan, of Kalmazoo Insane Asylum, states that epileptic fits are twice as frequent when these patients are fed on a flesh diet."

"The Spartans during the height of their prosperity were vegetarians."—The Natural Diet of Man by J. J. Bell, M.D. (I.M.C.) L.R.C.P.I., L.R.C.S.I., Superintendent of Belfast Sanitarium, published by The Vegetarian Society, 257, Deansgate, Manchester.

4. "There is little need for wonder that flesh-eating is one of the most serious causes of the diseases that carry off ninety-nine out of every hundred people that are born."—Dr. Josiah Oldfield, M.A., D.C.L., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

"There is a definite relation between meat-eating and cancer."—Dr. J. H. Kellogg (Cancer and its Cure by A. Montaigne, published by The New York Anti-Vivisection Society, 456, Fourth Avenue, New York City.)

5. In the "Herald of the Golden Age," January, 1913 Captain Walter Carey, R.N., reported several cases of diseases cured by the Vegetarian Diet Treatment, from which I quote the following two:—

(10) "A woman of 71; given up by the Doctor for bronchitis; adopted vegetarianism," recovered, and is now wonderfully improved in general health."

(11) "A gardener; haemorrhage of the lungs; the Doctor wished to inject toxins; instead of this, a vegetarian doctor was consulted; after treatment and diet was cured."

A PRAYER.

I pray that the English Nation may soon realise the Economic as well as the Physical advantages of the Vegetarian Diet, and may kindly resolve to become Vegetarian, and thereby save millions of pounds for their country's welfare.—Yours etc.

LABHSHANKAR LAXMIDAS.

Jungad.
24th August 1915.

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

THE HARWOOD LEAGUE.

6TH DEVONS (1): BOMBAY GYMKHANA (1).

Being without the services of Beguie and Barrett, two of their best players, the Bombay Gymkhana could only draw with the Devons on Saturday evening on the Cesperage. Each side notching a point. The game, authough not brilliant at any period, was a fast and very evenly contested one. The Devons had decidedly the better of the game in the first moiety, while the Gymkhana pulled themselves together in the second half and pressed their opponents a good deal. Both sides lost numerous chances of scoring, the shooting of the Gymkhana forwards being particularly bad. Jones muffed very badly in goal. He stops the leather well enough, but, is fearfully poor in clearing. Chemenars, the new man, was weak, while Stovin put up a great defence. Badbury played at centre and made a capital substitute for Barrett. In the attacking line MacBean and Edwards were again prominent. The former player has delevoped a tendency to wait till he is tackled before he centres. Mckee and Asher put in some useful work, but Scott was a mere passenger on the field. For the Devons, Hicks and Dordge were towers of strength to their side. Hicks kicked splendidly and tackled well. Woodyett and Richards were useful in the half line. Friend has a nasty habt of falling in front of his man when tackling. The forwarld quintette all showed up well. Hendra was very slow in front of goal and lost numerous chances of scoring in the first half. Causey, the outside right, was frequently seen to advantage.

Corpl. McGarry supervised the game and did not follow the game as closely as usual. Several glaring instances of "hands" escaping his notice.

Causey scored for the Devons and Mckee for the Gymkhana.

The game ended:—

6th Devons	1 goal
Bombay Gymkhana	1 goal.

6th Devons:—Goal, Mitchell; backs, Hicks and Doidge; halves, Richards, Woodyett and Friend; forwards, Hobbs, Powesland, Forde, Hencha and Causey.

Bombay Gymkhana:—Goal, Jones; backs, Chemenais and Stovin; halves, Aspinwall, Bradbury and Thomson forwards, McKee, Asher, Edwards, Scott and MacBean.

RESULTS UP-TO-DATE.

Teams.	P	W	L	D	F	A	Goals Pts
R. G. A.	11	10	0	1	42	2	21
Medicals	12	8	2	2	23	6	18
Bombay Gymkhana	11	7	1	3	37	3	17
Y. M. C. A.	11	6	3	2	13	13	14
6th Devons	13	4	6	3	15	23	11
Bengal United	10	3	7	1	9	23	7
Inst. Luso-Indiano.	11	1	9	1	3	25	3
Lusitanians	11	0	10	1	2	43	1

TO-DAY'S GAME.

Grant Medicals vs. R. G. A.

"BE A SPORT, GUV'NOR."

PRISONER WHO LEFT SECURITY FOR A THEFT AND FLED.

Mr. E. Cornelius Slade Jones, a special constable, was the prosecutor in a case of robbery at the Victoria Station booking office of the L.C. and S.E. Railway Co., heard at Westminster during mail week. The prisoner, Arthur Banfield, 23, described as a traveller in jewellery, of Ipswich-road, Dalston, was charged with being concerned with another man in picking pockets.

Mr. Herbert H. Graves, solicitor for the railway company, said the facts were somewhat remarkable, the prisoner having given a gold watch and a valuable diamond and sapphire pin as compensation for theft by his confederate.

The prosecutor deposed that on Sunday morning he was one of a queue at the booking office, prisoner and another man pushing on either side of him. Realising that he had been robbed of his pocket-book, containing notes for £8 and other valuables, he (Mr. Jones) darted after the prisoner, who was going away from the booking hall.

Witness seized him and took him to the station master's office. Prisoner said, "Be a sport, guv'nor. I've got a wife and child. You shall have it all back. I'll swear that by the head of my baby." He then took off his tie-pin and his gold watch and handed them over as security. Witness retained them and said he was not going to compound a felony. On that prisoner bolted out of the office and was caught after a long chase.

Detective Sergeant Luckett said that prisoner's last conviction was for stealing Sir Albert de Rutzen's scarf-pin at Ascot.

Mr. Horace Smith sentenced prisoner to six months' hard labour.

THE FOUNTS OF OUR INSPIRATION.

"It is well to go back in these troublous times to the original founts from which we derive a great part of our inspiration," writes Earl Grey in "The Times." "John Wycliffe, whose memory we cherish with reverence as the real father of our Protestant Church, and who regarded all Christians 'as soldiers of Christ,' rebuked the greedy and the fainthearted who allowed themselves 'to be prevented by the fear of losing temporal goods and apprehensions of the insecurity of life and fortune, from being faithful to the Cause of God, and, if need be suffering death in its behalf'; and scourged with the lash of his scorn over 500 years ago 'our modern hypocrites who say that to suffer martyrdom cannot be a duty now,' pointing out that such an excuse had been 'devised by Satan to shield sin.'"

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OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

Lord Beauchamp as Viceroy.

The "Leader."—We do not know of a solitary piece of evidence to credit Lord Beauchamp with ability of a high order. Nor has he had valuable experience. He has been the child of fortune, as almost every Liberal peer is. We should expect that if he should actually be appointed to the Indian Viceroyalty he will display the same plentiful lack of ability and strength as did Lord Elgin, who too had only filled the office of First Commissioner of Works when he was called to the exalted and responsible position of Governor-General of India. The office has become much more difficult since the late nineties. Public opinion is now stronger and better organized, there is a keener and more sensitive national self-consciousness, the educated section of the community resent what Mr. Winston Churchill has called 'the insult of autocratic rule,' new and delicate problems have come to the surface the handling of which calls for the highest talent of statesmanship, blunders in government will produce lamentable consequences. It would be laughable if anybody said that Lord Beauchamp could be trusted to be equal to the situation. It may be that there is latent genius in him and that he will falsify the Cassandras. But risks should not be run. Only one whose talent for statesmanship is patent should be sent out. The governorship of a self-governing colony and the office of Lord President of the Council are easy positions. There is no heavy work to be done there. The Viceroyalty of India is a far different affair.

Our Fettered Universities.

"Amrita Bazar Patrika."—The Educatio Department of the Government of India is seldom in the hands of educational experts,—unless the *subjunto* members of the Civil Service are considered experts in all matters. It is high time that the country should stand up for getting the Universities organised on a more popular basis. An University is, above all things, the place for self-government. But the trend of official opinion is just the other way. The proposed Dacca University is virtually going to be placed under the thumb of the Divisional Commissioner; while the Hon'ble Mr. Biss of the Dacca Training School will guard the interests of the executive officials—a right man for the purpose forsooth! For, though he belongs to the Educational Service, he can hardly be charged with entertaining any bias for that Service! The Hindu University, which is solely financed by the people, will also be practically at the mercy of the officials, when it has to drag its existence between the ordinary powers of the Visitor and the emergency powers of the Viceroy. Whatever exultation and enthusiasm the promoters may profess for its constitution with its army of Chancellors, pro-Chancellors, vice-Chancellors, pro-vice-Chancellors and so forth, the country at large does not share it at all.

India's Place in the Empire.

The "Bengalee."—Sir John McCall, the Agent General for Tasmania, in a statesmanlike speech addressed to the Royal Colonial Institute "emphasised the necessity of calling a convention to which not only the Dominions and India should be asked to send representatives but that the Crown Colonies should also be included in the invitation." We are glad to find that our agitation for the elevation of our status and the abolition of the invidious distinction that is still maintained between an autonomous Colony and a Dependency like India meets with such emphatic support from such an unexpected source. We trust that the bureaucracy will not fail to note the signs of the times or keep pace with the rapid march of events. We also trust that it will recognise the fact that "the Dominions have earned the right to full co-operation in the policy of the Empire." We confidently expect that we shall enjoy in the fullest masure and equally with the rest any privileges that may be extended to any portion of the Empire after the war. We look upon Sir Robert Borden's admission to the Cabinet as a precedent that will be followed by others of a similar nature irrespective of differences of race or religion. It is only by such equal treatment alone that true co-operation and federal unity can be brought about and the problem before the British statesmen satisfactorily solved.

A Temperance Victory.

The "Punjabee."—The removal of the liquor shops at Amritsar, which has now been sanctioned by Government on condition that the Municipal Committees to build shops to be let to licensees on a rent chargeable at 10 per cent., on the outlay, is no doubt a recognition of the principle of local option. But this satisfactory result has not been obtained without persistent agitation by the public, particularly the local Temperance Society. At one time it seemed as if the proposal, which had, it must be said to his credit, the support of Mr. King, the Deputy Commissioner of Amritsar, had been vetoed by the Financial Commissioner. A question in the House of Commons elicited the reply that the matter was still under consideration. Now that the matter had been satisfactorily settled, it behoves the Government to pursue a similar beneficial policy in other towns of the province. The moment is an opportune one, and if the local leaders and temperance workers take up the cause with as much earnestness as has been shown in this case, much good can be accomplished.

"GUP-SUP."

This well-known local comic periodical, which during the 30 years of its existence has been entertaining the Gujarati-reading public with its innocent fun and light-hearted skits in things in general has, with creditable enterprise, issued special artistic Pateti number, which will no doubt prove a welcome gift to its wide clientele. There is plenty of entertaining and "smart" reading while the numerous illustrations enhance the attractiveness of the volume. The coloured picture on the cover page,—drawn, we are told, by the well-known Parsi artist, Mr. Eraha Pestonji, is strikingly beautiful, representing a happy Parsi mother teaching her child to take the first steps. The "Gup-Sup" must be congratulated on its enterprise and we wish it many more bright years of usefulness.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

Monday, September 13, 1915.

WHY WE ARE AT WAR.

The papers by the mail contain the text of the speech delivered in the Reichstag on August 19th, by the Imperial Chancellor and the brief but telling reply to certain parts of it issued by Sir Edward Grey. We have already had the gist of the Foreign Minister's memorable statement over the cables, but it is worth while discussing the matter a little more closely now that we have the full material before us. There is much of the Imperial Chancellor's speech which it would be perfectly profitless to discuss at the present moment and Sir Edward Grey was wise in refusing to do so. England and the world is already familiar with such accusations of British "hypocrisy" as Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg recapitulated with such calculated effect as to cause his listeners to burst into tempestuous applause. But, after all, the origin and result of the Boer War, the occupation and failure to evacuate Egypt and other like historical matters of dispute are too remote from the present war to have any interest at the present moment, and they are certainly quite irrelevant to the issues which the German Chancellor was pretending to discuss. But it is a foible of the German mind that, if you are engaged in a series of questionable doings and even open crimes, it is a sufficient defence to say that the person against whom they are directed, or, for the matter of that, some other person who has nothing to do with the matter, behaved in a very questionable way on some previous occasion. They are in fact masters of the *tu quoque* argument with all its conceivable variations and elaborations.

It is not for all this that the speech of the Chancellor possesses so much interest and importance for the British reader. It is because he was inadvertently led into the making of more than one highly significant admission, stated with most welcome, though, perhaps, unintentional clearness the objects for which Germany is waging war and provoked Sir Edward Grey, usually the most reticent of statesmen, into the unusual course of replying to a speech in the Reichstag by means of a letter to the press. The two utterances together will individually stand out in future among the most important documents of the crisis. Herr von Bethmann-Hellweg's speech is, on the whole, the ablest statement published so far of the German case; and we should perhaps be not very far wrong in concluding that it was composed mainly with an eye to the influencing of neutral people. It begins, as we have said, after a reference to the military situation, with a review from the German point of view of British foreign and Imperial policy, from the Boer War to the Moroccan agreement and the deal with Russia over Persia. It goes on to a repetition of the nonsense about the abandonment of Belgium of her neutrality, and a very interesting account of Lord Haldane's mission to Berlin in 1912 with its results,—and the admission that Germany did propose to England the purchase of her neutrality. Next, it presents a most curious view of Berlin, in July 1914, endeavouring to restrain the bellicose designs of Austria,—surely the most cynical of possible lines of defence; and it concludes with an astonishing passage announcing Germany to be the liberator of the peoples.

Germany must so consolidate, strengthen, and secure her position that other Powers can never again think of a policy of isolation. For our and other people's protection we must gain the freedom of the seas, not as England did to rule over them, but that they should serve equally all peoples. We will be, and will remain, the shield of peace and freedom of big and small nations!

The Foreign Secretary's reply does not seek to cover all the Imperial Chancellor's statements and arguments; the full review of these, he says, "may be appropriate to some other method and time." What Sir Edward Grey does is to take up a few of the salient points in the controversy as to the diplomatic record, and to give, in ringing terms, the British answer to the German claim to determine the limits of freedom in the world. The two points in reference to the abandonment by Belgium of her neutrality and the German decision to march across her territory are disposed of by a few convincing references and quotations. It is remarkable that Germany should still be willing to expose her weakness and guilt in this crucial matter, since the plea of military necessity was made so authoritatively at the outset and has been repeated in so many quarters since. And, even if the facts as to the conversations between the Belgian Government and the Allies were not as they are stated by Sir Edward Grey to have been, the Chancellor's argument could not gain thereby. If you have broken into a house because it is the swiftest and easiest way to what you want, or because you believe yourself driven to it in self-defence, the judgment upon your motives and actions cannot be affected by any subsequent discovery of burglarious designs on the part of your neighbour. And in the case of Belgium the allegation of such designs is too preposterous for discussion. Turning to the German Chancellor's version of the diplomatic incidents at the end of July, Sir Edward Grey recites the facts as to his own proposals and those of the Tsar. Serbia had practically accepted the terms of the Austrian ultimatum, "severe and violent" as they were. England proposed a conference of the four Powers chiefly involved; the Tsar proposed a reference of the few outstanding questions to the Tribunal of the Hague. "Is there one candid soul in Germany and Austria-Hungary," asks Sir Edward Grey "who looking back on the past year, does not regret that neither the British nor the Russian proposal was accepted?" In conclusion Sir Edward Grey, permitting himself for once the luxury of an impassioned declaration, takes up the German challenge as to the essence of the conflict. The passage must be quoted in full:—

"And what is the German programme as we gather it from the speech of the Chancellor and public utterances in Germany now? Germany to control the destiny of all other nations; to be 'the shield of peace and freedom of big and small nations," those are the Chancellor's words: an iron peace and a freedom under a Prussian shield and under German supremacy. Germany supreme, Germany alone would be free: free to break international treaties; free to crush when it pleased her; free to refuse all mediation; free to go to war when it suited her; free, when she did go to war, to break again all rules of civilisation and humanity on land and at sea; and, while she may act thus, all her commerce at sea is to remain as free in time of war as all commerce is in time of peace. Freedom of the sea may be a very reasonable subject for discussion, definition, and agreement between nations after this war; but not only by itself alone, not while there is no freedom and no security against war and German methods of war on land. If there are to be guarantees against future war, let them be equal, comprehensive, and effective guarantees that bind Germany as well as other nations, including ourselves. Germany is to be supreme. The freedom of other nations is to be that which Germany metes out to them. Such is apparently the conclusion to be drawn from the German Chancellor's speech, and to this the German Minister of Finance adds that a heavy burden of thousands of millions must be borne through decades, not by Germany, but by those whom she is pleased to call the instigators of the war. In other words, for decades to come Germany claims that whole nations who have resisted her should labour to pay her tribute in the form of war indemnities. Not on such terms can peace be concluded or the life of other nations than Germany be free or even tolerable. The speeches of the German Chancellor and Finance Minister make it appear that Germany is fighting for supremacy and tribute. If that is so, and as long as it is so, our Allies and we are fighting and must fight for the right to live, not under German supremacy, but in real freedom and safety."

If there had ever been any doubt in the mind of anyone as to why we went to war, the German Chancellor has done us the favour of making it as clear as words can make it, why we are now waging war.

Notes of the Day.

Sir Claude MacDonald.

Seventeen years ago Sir Claude MacDonald whose death is announced, was one of the most criticised men in the British Empire and certainly the most criticised ambassador in the British service. That was during the time that the Powers of Europe were engaged in a general commercial grabbing campaign in China and Lord Salisbury, who was then Foreign Minister, and his ambassador were the objects of daily attack for their alleged indifference to British interests. Dr. Morrison, the famous correspondent in Peking of "The Times," was at the head of the attackers and almost daily sent a highly alarmist message to his paper regarding the manner in which Germany and Russia were outwitting Lord Salisbury and Sir Claude MacDonald. It was during this period that the German acquisition of Kiao-Chao in compensation for the murder of two German missionaries occurred and the cession of Port Aruthur to Russia. These two events caused the utmost excitement among the chauvinists in England and the recall of Sir Claude MacDonald, who was accused of having sacrificed British prestige, was roudly demanded. Lord Salisbury stood his ground however as he always did, only going so far as to secure the cession of Wei-Hai-Wei, more as a sop to British sentiment than as a valuable addition to Imperial possessions.

The Irony of Events.

The great Tory foreign minister was too strong, and had too great a sense of decency and his country's prestige in the real sense, to yield to the chauvinists and imitate the methods that were employed by Germany to push her commerce in China. And both he and Sir Claude MacDonald outlived the storm of abuse which for some time was poured out on them. The latter lived to see Port Arthur pass out of the hands of the Russians and Kiao-Chao pass out of German possession, while Wei-Hai-Wei still remains British. One can imagine the grim sardonic smile with which the late Lord Salisbury would receive this information if it were possible to convey it to him. Sir Claude MacDonald had a somewhat romantic career. Originally in the Army he passed into the Consular service and it was while he was occupying a comparatively insignificant post in Africa that he attracted the attention of Lord Salisbury, who made the great experiment of appointing him minister at Peking. After the attack on the Legations in 1900 he was transferred to Tokio and had the distinction of helping to negotiate the Anglo-Japanese Treaty. He owed not a little of his success in life to the assistance of a clever wife Lady Macdonald.

Indian Students and the O.T.C.

Not the least of the grievances of the Indian students in England is the invidious distinction that is being exercised against them in regard to their desire to be admitted into the Officers' Training Corps. It will be remembered that they were refused this admission on the ground that every member of the Corps must be "a British subject of pure European descent." The growing anxiety of Indian students at the universities and in the Inns of Courts to take a more active part in the war led to a further appeal to Government, which as we know, resulted in the disappointing reply by Lord Islington, the Under-Secretary of State for India. Lord Islington, while he was unable to communicate a definite reply to the memorialists who waited on him, however, expressed himself in most friendly terms about the spirit in which the appeal was made. This attitude, it is gratifying to learn from the "Manchester Guardian," "reflects a considerable body of opinion in responsible quarters in England, where it is hoped the Government may find some means of satisfying this praiseworthy desire of the Indian university students to assist in the work their fellow-countrymen have done so much to advance." We can only trust that the hope thus expressed will soon be realised.

The Future of Constantinople.

Sir Edwin Pears, the most experienced of Englishmen until lately resident in Constantinople, has been discussing in a lecture the future of Constantinople. There could be no doubt, he said, that sooner or later the Allied Forces would be through the Dardanelles. Then would come the question of dealing with Constantinople. Three courses were open. The first was to leave it with the Turks; on that there was a good deal to be said both for and against, as a temporary measure. The second was to give it to Russia. The third was the creation of an internationalised State of which Constantinople would be the capital. Under no circumstances should there be fortifications in either the Dardanelles or the Bosphorus. Sir Edwin Pears is of opinion that no princeling should be brought in, but that a commission on the model of the Danube Commission should be created. Russia would thereby get what she had long wanted and deserved—free passage to the Mediterranean.

Colonials in the Indian Public Services.

Among the various questions asked at the last meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council, that put by Mr. Surendranath Banerjea regarding the number of Colonials employed in India, disclosed some interesting facts. There are 14 Colonials in the Indian Civil Service and of these three come from South Africa, one from Canada, five from Australia and five from New Zealnad; and it is significant that the Australian has been fortunate enough in obtaining a post even in the Provincial Civil Service. The Police Department employed seven Colonials, the Forest Department four, the Public Works Department five, the Customs Department two, the Agricultural Department one, while there are six in the Educational Department, one coming from Canada, two from Australia, and two from New Zealand. In the Indian Medical Service there are no less than 17 Colonials. There are in all 67 Colonials serving in the public services of this country, of whom 10 come from South Africa, 16 from Canada, 29 from Australia and 12 from New Zealand.

Honorary Magistrates and Cruelty Cases.

A correspondent draws our attention to the vagaries of a bench of honorary magistrates at the Mazagon Police Court in regard to four cases brought upon the same day by the agents of the S.P.C.A., the charges in each case being that of overloading bullock carts to the extent of 12 maunds in excess of the scheduled weight. In two of the cases the accused were warned and discharged, whereas in the other two a fine of one rupee each was inflicted. The animals were not produced before the Court, but if they had been, says our correspondent, it would have been seen that in the first two cases the animals were much better fitted to carry the excess load than in the latter two. It is difficult to understand, adds our correspondent, on what principle the magistrates punished the first two and let off the other two. It would be difficult to discover on what principle honorary magistrates proceed in a good many cases, especially cruelty cases, and for ourselves, we have long since given up any hope that they can be induced to look upon cases of this kind, except as a sort of routine work in which fines on a fixed scale are to be inflicted without any reference to the merits of the cases. We are surprised, indeed, that there should have been any differention at all between the cases referred to by our correspondent, but we cannot share his opinion that it matters very much whether an accused is let off altogether or fined the grossly inadequate penalty of one rupee for what is really a grave offence. But there are infinitely worse cases than this, cases in which the most gross cruelty is punished by trumpery fnes. Until the people who practise these cruelties learn that they can be sent to gaol with hard labour for their brutality, the lot of the draught animal in Bombay will continue to be one of absolute misery.

Major-General May.

There is an excellent sketch of the career of Major-General E. S. May, in command of the Lucknow Division, in the "United Service Gazette," to hand by the mail, during the Boer War. General May (he was then Major) was appointed on special service and it was partly due to his foresight that Ladysmith was eventually able to hold out, for he was successful in getting into the town almost the last train of ammunition that passed through prior to the investment, the train being shelled by the Boers on the battlefield of Farquhar's Farm during its journey. Although a commendable act in itself it proved unfortunate for General May, who had the mortification of being shut up in Ladysmith while "T" Battery, which he had trained, was doing good work under another officer with the cavalry commanded by General French. During his enforced stay in Ladysmith General May utilised his abilities to advantage by forming and training a battalion of dismounted drivers, who did good work which earned for their organiser a special mention in Sir George White's despatches. As a military writer and lecturer General May has attained considerable prominence and events have proved that he has shown himself to be exceptionally far-sighted. In March 1911, for instance, General May delivered an important lecture at the Queen's University, Belfast, on "The Foundations of Military Training," and he then expressed himself as a firm believer in the possibilities of the Officers' Training Corps. From this source, he said, they should have in a few years sufficient officers to meet the strain which might be put on the commissioned ranks by an outbreak of war. This prediction has, as stated, been verified by subsequent events.

The Illusion of Love.

Beloved, you may be as all men say,
Only a common spark
Of flickering flame set in a lamp of clay. . . .
I care not, since you kindle all my dark
With the immortal lustres of the day.

And as men deem, Oh Dearest, you may be
Only a common shell,
Chance-winnowed by the sea-winds from the sea. . . .
I care not, since you make most audible
The subtle murmurs of eternity.

And tho' you be, like men of mortal race,
Only a common thing,
That Death may mar and Destiny abase. . . .
I care not since unto my soul you bring
The very vision of God's hidden face.

SOROJINI NAIDU.

Hyderabad, Deccan.

Official and Personal.

The latest reports from Calcutta indicate that Lady Carmichael is progressing very favourably.

The Hon. Mr. Gillan, President of the Railway Board, will leave Simla for Nainital on the 3rd October, where he will confer with the Government of the United Provinces on railway matters, specially the development of the feeder lines. The main question is one of determination of gauges which is becoming one of increasing complexity.

It is understood Sir Alfred Bourne, retired Director of Public Instruction, Madras, has been appointed Director of the Tata Institute of Science, Bangalore, and leaves England for India about the 18th instant.

Mr. Charles Fox, Chief Judge, Chief Court, Lower Burma, spends the long vacation which began on Saturday, at Simla, Justices Robinson and Parlett in Kashmir, and Justice Young at Darjeeling. Justices Ormond and Tweedy will be the Vacation Judges.

ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE.

GIFT OF £1,000 FOR WAR AND £300 FOR RED CROSS.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

LAHORE, Sept. 12.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

By a unanimous vote the Zanzibar Protectorate Council has offered £1000 sterling towards the cost of the war. The Imperial Government has gratefully accepted the offer. A sum of £300 sterling has been raised privately in Zanzibar for Red Cross work, 90 per cent. of the subscribers being Mahomedans.

UPPER JHELUM CANAL.

TO BE OPENED BY VICEROY NEXT MONTH.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, Sept. 11.

The Upper Jhelum Canal, the third link of the Triple Canal project in the Punjab, will be opened by H. E. the Viceroy next month. The other two canals constituting this great work, the Upper Chenab and Lower Bari Doab, have been in use since last year and serving considerable areas of Kharif crop.

REPATRIATION OF STRANDED CHINESE SOLDIERS.

APPREHENSIVE OF THEIR FATE ON ARRIVAL IN CHINA.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 12.

Fresh batches of Chinese soldiers stranded at Kalimpong since the last expedition, left Calcutta en route to China, accompanied by their wives and children. They will be joined at Siliguri by comrades from Darjeeling and the surrounding districts. Many, it is said, refused to leave, being apprehensive of their fate on arrival at their destination.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE DINNER.

The following guests dined at Government House, Ganeshkhind, on Friday:—

The Hon. Mr. W. D. Sheppard, the Hon. Mr. M. N. Hogg and Mrs. Hogg, Mr. L. Robertson, Lt.-Colonel J. R. Carter and Mrs. Carter, Major H. A. F. Knapton, Major C. E. Bulteel and Mrs. Bulteel, Major H. Herries Crosbie, Mrs. Corbould-Warren, Lt. Arthur G. Holmes, R. N., Captain C. C. J. Barrett, Captain D. B. Edwards, Mrs. Wadia, Mr. H. Cheetham, and Mr. E. Hyde Cheetham.

The Hon. Party comprised Mr. H. L. Simms and Mrs. Simms, Mr. Salter, their Excellencies and Staff.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

ANOTHER RUSSIAN SUCCESS.

5,000 MEN CAPTURED IN GALICIA.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY IN WEST

DEVELOPMENTS IN BALKANS.

The Russians have scored another striking success in East Galicia, forcing the Austrians to beat a precipitate retreat and taking 5,000 prisoners. The Russians are also more aggressive in the Baltic provinces and are advancing on the left bank of the Dvina, south-east of Riga. In other sectors the initiative is gradually passing into their hands.

Greece is recalling all officers from abroad.

Replying to a deputation the Bulgarian Premier said that he hoped the Porte would give due attention to the friendly counsels of Bulgaria with regard to the treatment of Armenians, "all the more so as the Turco-Bulgurian relations are at present most friendly."

A Government order has been issued prohibiting traders from withdrawing goods in bond in excess of the daily average in the past quarter. This is regarded as confirming the expectation of increased taxation on tea, wine, spirits and tobacco.

Dr. Wilson in his note to Austria says that Dr. Dumba is no longer acceptable and he has no alternative but to request his recall.

The Washington authorities are also considering the activities of the German Ambassador and his attaché.

Fighting is continuous on the Italian front consisting of small but important engagements on the whole front. These encounters everywhere favour the Italians who are nibbling to some purpose.

Artillery fighting continues in the West, being especially active in the Argonne. The Germans shifted their offensive to Lorraine and Alsace but were everywhere checked.

The Anglo-French Financial Commission has reached New York. The exchange rose on the news of the Commission's arrival.

NAVAL AND MILITARY PENSIONS.

HIGHER SCALE FOR OFFICERS ALL ROUND RECOMMENDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 11.

Mr. Bonar Law's Committee on Naval and Military pensions recommends a higher scale for officers all round.

RUSSIANS AGAIN SCORE IN GALICIA.

SIGNIFICANT NEWS FROM BALKANS.

STRIKING SUCCESS IN GALICIA.

AUSTRIANS' PRECIPITATE RETREAT.

ADVANCE IN BALTIC PROVINCES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 11.

The Russians have scored another striking success in Galicia. A communiqué says, Our troops on the River Sereth repulsed a series of enemy attacks on Thursday, then counter-attacked in the sector above Trembovla and Tchortkoff, forcing the Austrians to beat a precipitate retreat, and taking, according to a provisional estimate, 5,000 prisoners.

The communiqué says:—The position of our armies generally is one of calm confidence in themselves, and that the initiative is gradually passing into our hands.

The Russians are also more aggressive in the Baltic provinces. A communiqué says they are advancing on the left bank of the Dvina, south-east of Riga, fighting *en route*.

The enemy east of Grodno, began a furious attack on Friday morning towards Skidel, supported by heavy artillery fire, but everywhere the attacks were shattered against the stubborn Russian resistance. The assaults were renewed in the evening the Germans striving to break the Russian front, but the concentrated fire of the Russian artillery defeated the attempt.

Repeated German attacks near Rojany also failed. The Russians allowed the Germans to approach close then poured in a devastating fire, followed up with the bayonet. The infuriated Germans then drove a crowd of inhabitants of Rojany in front of them, thus getting near the Russian position.

RUSSIAN ADVANCE SOUTH-EAST OF RIGA.

ENEMY'S ADMISSION OF REVERSES.

LONDON, Sept. 11.

The Russian advance south-east of Riga is attributed to the Germans' having sent troops southward in an attempt to retrieve the reverses in Galicia.

The "Vossische Zeitung," in an article apparently inspired and evidently preparing the public for reverses to German arms, enlarges on the violent resistance of the enemy and difficulties due to the unexpectedly early autumn rainfalls, which are preventing the timely arrival of reinforcements.

THE FIGHT FOR SKIDEL.

RETAINED AFTER A BRILLIANT ASSAULT.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 12.

The communiqué says: The Germans east of Grodno have been persistently attacking since Friday morning on the front Ozery-Skidel. We repeatedly repulsed these attacks with the bayonet. Skidel was constantly changing hands but eventually towards evening, after a brilliant assault by a Russian battalion, Skidel remained in possession of the Russians whose cavalry eagerly pursued the enemy, aided by infantry which dislodged the Germans from the trenches south of Skidel.

A Zeppelin bombed a Baltic port and Russian seaplanes dropped bombs on German ships in the harbour at Windaw.

The Russians on Friday evening repulsed a series of attacks in the direction of Dvinsk.

The Germans are advancing in great strength east of Vilkomir along the Dvinsk Road, supported by strong artillery.

A German seaplane, while bombing a hospital train, was felled by gun fire.

There was a desperate engagement on Friday south of Niemen on the River Zelvianka in which a German battery was entirely destroyed. Subsequently the German attacks were easily repulsed.

The Russians maintained their position on the right bank of the Zelvianka after clearing the Germans from the whole bank.

RUSSIA'S FURIOUS RESISTANCE.

A GERMAN ADMISSION.

LONDON, Sept. 12.

A Berlin communiqué confirms the furious Russian resistance in the region of Skidel, which it states General von Hindenburg captured only during the night after terrific fighting, in which the victory often hung in the balance. The Germans elsewhere were forced to fight for every inch of the village necessitating storming it.

GERMAN PLANS UPSET.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 11.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables, London, Sept. 10.—

All Petrograd correspondents have been writing optimistically since the Tarnopol-Trembokla successes, representing them as more than local counter-attacks.

The Germans clearly intended to invade the rich grain-growing districts of Volhynia and Podolia, apparently believing the Russians would be unable to resist and they were thunderstruck when the Russians left their positions on the Sereth and attacked the German vanguard, throwing it into complete disorder.

TABLES TURNED ON THE ENEMY.

The enemy was obliged in order to prevent pursuit to use shells accumulated for the advance.

Before attempting another move in the direction of Kieff, they must consider the question of their own defence.

Reports continue to credit the enemy with the resolution to capture Riga, although the Vilna-Sarnov-Kovno railway system, mentioned in a previous message as the probable German objective, is reachable from Libau.

RUSSIA ADEQUATELY SUPPLIED WITH MUNITIONS.

Reuter's Petrograd correspondent states that the defence of the Dwina has been facilitated by an adequate supply of munitions. The rain is damping the enemy's ardour, specially in the region of the Pripet and its affluents. The roads are quagmires and motors are useless. The Germans are making timber tracks, impressing even the inhabitants and children in so doing.

ANXIETY IN BERLIN.

UNABLE TO ASSIST TURKS IN TIME.

LONDON, Sept. 9.

Surprise and anxiety prevail in Berlin at the Russian resistance in East Galicia. The Germans fear that they will be unable to bring the Turks' assistance in time to be of any use.

NO MORE PARCELS FOR GERMAN TROOPS.

SIGNIFICANT APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

LAHORE, Sept. 11.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

The Schleswig-Holstein papers publish an appeal to the public from the Army headquarters to abstain from addressing parcels to the troops owing to the state of the roads and stating that it may possibly be necessary to discontinue the mails altogether.

A MOMENTOUS DEVELOPMENT.

MAJORITY FAVOURS CO-OPERATION.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 10.

A momentous development of the political situation is now occurring. The Government and the prorgessive elements of the Empire are holding important conferences regarding the formation of a national government. It is understood that the majority of the Cabinet favours such a co-operation.

PROPOSED RUSSIAN NATIONAL MINISTRY.

CABINET DISCUSS WITH PROGRESSIVES

PETROGRAD, Sept. 11.

The "Novoye Vremya" says the Cabinet has discussed the results of the conference with the progressives. It is considered difficult to reconcile the different views, but no decision will be taken pending the submission of the whole question to the Tsar.

GREECE'S ATTITUDE.

AN OMINOUS ORDER.

OFFICERS RECALLED FROM ABROAD

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 12.

Greece is recalling all officers from abroad.

TURCO-BULGAR RELATIONS.

PREMIER'S STATEMENT.

LONDON, Sept. 12.

A telegram from Sofia, dated the 7th instant, says that a deputation of Armenians, supported by Bulgarian deputies and journalists, besought the Premier to intervene at Constantinople on behalf of the Turkish Armenians, whose situation was desperate.

M. Radoslavoff replied that he would instruct the Bulgarian Minister at Constantinople to submit a petition to the Porte which, he hoped, would give due attention to the friendly counsels of Bulgaria, all the more so as the Turco-Bulgarian relations were at present most friendly.

VIOLENT ARTILLERY FIGHTING.

OPERATIONS IN ARRAS REGION.

GERMAN AEROPLANE BROUGHT DOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, Sept. 11.

A communiqué says that there has been lively cannonade in Belgium, around Arras and Roye and in the Champagne.

The enemy in the Argonne bombarded the ravine of the Fontaine-aux-Charmes with their heaviest guns and attempted an attack on the road from Harazee to Saint Hubert. The attack was promptly crushed.

Another very violent German attack on Hartmannsweilerkopf was completely repulsed.

Two German aeroplanes dropped bombs on Compeigne, aiming particularly at the hospitals, but no casualties occurred.

An aeroplane was felled in the French lines at Santerre and the airmen were captured.

Six German machines attempted to fly to Saint Menshould, but the cannonade compelled them to retreat.

ALL NIGHT CANNONADING.

PARIS, Sept. 11.

A communiqué says there were uninterrupted and violent cannonades all night at Neuville and Rocklincourt, also south of Arras and east of Eparges, and on the Lorraine front.

There was only bomb-fighting elsewhere.

GERMANS EVERYWHERE CHECKED.

FRENCH REGAIN LOST TRENCHES.

PARIS, Sept. 10.

Artillery activity continued to-day, being especially active in the Argonne.

The Germans shifted their offensive to Lorraine and Alsace, but were everywhere checked.

The communiqué says the enemy used poison-shells from Lingekopf to Barrenkopf, but only on the Schratzmannelle did the French evacuate one trench of the first line, owing to the Germans using liquid fire.

A counter-attack enabled the French to regain most of the lost trench, and they are now entrenched a dozen yards from the section they could not reoccupy.

The Germans at dusk attacked Hartmannsweilerkopf and gained a footing, but a night counter-attack hurled them back.

FIGHTING ON THE ARTOIS FRONT

GREAT ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

PARIS, Sept. 12.

The communiqué states that great artillery activity continues on the Artois front and in the environs of Roye. The enemy twice attempted surprise attacks on the canal between the Aisne and Marne, but failed completely.

WITHDRAWING GOODS IN BOND.

PROHIBITIVE ORDER BY GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, Sept. 11.

A Government order has been issued in Ireland prohibiting traders from withdrawing goods in bond in excess of the daily average for the past quarter.

LATER.

The Customs order restricting withdrawals from bond is also applicable to the United Kingdom.

It has caused consternation among traders and is regarded as confirming the expectation of increased taxation on tea, wine, spirits and tobacco.

EX-M.P. CHARGED WITH FORGERY.

EXTRADITION ORDER ISSUED.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.

The Court has ordered the extradition of Tribitsch Lincoln, formerly a Member of the House of Commons, on a charge of forgery in Britain.

DEATH OF SIR CLAUDE MACDONALD.

LONDON, Sept. 11.

The death is announced of Sir Claude Macdonald.

ITALIAN SUCCESSES.

AUSTRIAN FORTS BEING BOMBARDED.

STEADY ADVANCE AND CAPTURE OF ENEMY POSITION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

LONDON, Sept. 11.

Though nothing striking has recently been reported on the Italian Front fighting is continuous there and consists as the last evening's Rome communqué points out of small but important actions on the whole Front in consequence of the activity of the Italian reconnaissances and the enemy's attempts by night at surprise attacks. These encounters everywhere favour the Italians who are nibbling to some purpose by capturing the advanced works sometimes on peaks, ten thousand feet high and picking up rifle munitions and war material abandoned by the enemy.

The importance of the steady Italian advance is indicated by the fact that fifteen communes in the Trentino have passed into Italian possession in the last few days and this despite the fact that Winter has already begun on the Alps.

TROOPS EXCELLENTLY EQUIPPED.

The Minister of War has told the Cabinet that the troops are excellently equipped for the Winter and in the best of health and spirits.

The bombardment of the Austrian forts proceeds day and night and forts have been reduced to such a condition that their retention by the Austrians will shortly become impossible.

AUSTRIANS' CURIOUS METHOD OF REVENGE.

All the activities of the Austrians have been reduced to destroying by artillery the lost towns and villages in revenge for the exodus of their inhabitants to Italy.

The population of Trent has begun to leave as Italians are attacking its eastern forts. The prisoners state that the Austrians are unable any longer to fill the gaps as they have been compelled to send their last reserves to Galicia where the position is critical.

ENORMOUS AUSTRIAN LOSSES.

It is stated that the Austrians lost 50,000 men in the recent battles in Galicia and had to recall an entire army corps from the Rumanian frontier to meet the Russian pressure.

Besides the organisation of the conquered territory, the Italian Cabinet has also considered the question of the fuller participation in the European War.

BELGRADE IMMUNE FROM ATTACK.

EFFICIENTLY PROTECTED BY THE ALLIES.

LONDON, Sept. 12.

A telegram received in Paris states that thanks to the services of British marines and French airmen, the Austrians no longer dare bombard Belgrade.

The Austrians had Belgrade at their mercy till five months ago, but the arrival of bluejackets from the British Mediterranean fleet with big guns changed the situation.

The French have also several guns covering Semlin. The British under Admiral Troubridge make good artillery practice daily and are now bombarding the trenches which the Austrians are constructing across the Danube.

A squadron of French aeroplanes protects Belgrade from air raids. The Frenchmen have not had a single one missing in five months, while they have destroyed three Austrian machines.

ANGLO-FRENCH FINANCIAL COMMISSION AT NEW YORK.

STATEMENT OF OBJECT OF VISIT.

LONDON, Sept. 10.

The Anglo-French Financial Commission has arrived in New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.

The Anglo-French Commission was met by Mr Morgan on arrival and the leading bankers entertained the Commission. A reception was held at Mr. Morgan's house

RISE IN EXCHANGE.

Exchange rose on the news of the commission's arrival and on the issue of a statement that the object of the visit was to consult American bankers and others on the best means of regulating the exchange between New York, London and Paris in order that the commerce and industry of the three countries may suffer as little as possible from the war.

EXECUTION OF A SPY.

LONDON, Sept. 10.

The Press Bureau states that an unnamed spy, was recently court-martialled and found guilty and was executed to-day.

LONDON LETTER.

AN EVENTFUL WEEK.

COMPULSORY SERVICE.

THE NORTHCLIFFE AGITATION.

WHAT WILL THE GOVERNMENT DO?

PROSECUTION OF THE "LABOUR LEADER."

Most people, says our correspondent, had settled down to the belief that nothing of importance was likely to happen for the rest of the summer. But many events of interest occurred in mail week.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Aug. 27.

A good many people seem to have got themselves into the mood, a short time ago, of expecting nothing to happen during the remainder of the summer. The great deadlock in France and Flanders must continue. The naval warfare was for obvious reasons, suspended. As for the submarines,—well Germany was not going to risk a rupture with the United States by sinking another passenger liner. The terrific aerial invasion was long overdue, and the season of favourable weather was almost at end. The Russian armies were just falling back. Even in the Dardanelles it was vain to look for any decisive movement and so on. We must first just be prepared to put up with the dragging on of things,—the piling up of preparations, the steady drain of material resources, the continually mounting war bill, the weekly casualty lists.

Yet no one can feel during a week like the present one, that the situation, as viewed from England lacks interest. There has been the naval battle in the Gulf of Riga. It is surrounded by a good deal of mystery, but in spite of hopelessly contradictory accounts there can hardly be a doubt that the German fleet has suffered a reverse. There has been the immensely important series of activities in the Dardanelles, backed up, as we know, by large fresh armies being continually poured in. There has been the constant shifting of affairs in the Balkans among the Balkan Powers. There has been the sinking of the Arabic, with its incalculable results in regard to the policy of the United States. And finally in the international conflict of argument, there has been the deeply interesting passage of arms between the German Chancellor and Sir Edward Grey, with which you will no doubt deal in your editorial columns.

THE NATIONAL SERVICE AGITATION.

The cause of National Service is at present unfortunate in its advocates and their methods. There can be no doubt whatever that one main purpose of the Northcliffe attack upon the War Office in May was the overthrow of the Liberal Government because with Lord Kitchener as head of the War Department, it had taken no steps towards the establishment of a compulsory system. The makers of the Coalition were fairly sure that the Unionist Ministers, supported by Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Churchil, would succeed in committing the Government. The National Register Act was their first notable achievement. The voluntary principle was retained but the scheme was designed primarily to put the War Office in possession of detailed information as to the resources of the nation in men of military age. Immediately after the day upon which the names were recorded, "The Times" and "Daily Mail" began their renewed effort to stampede the Government into the adoption of a new policy, and day by day since the scheme has been run with all the resources of the Northcliffe organisation.

(Continued on page 10.)

DR. DUMBA'S DISMISSAL

PRESIDENT WILSON'S NOTE.

A GREATER SENSATION TO FOLLOW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.

The American Note to Austria gives as reason for the necessity of Dr. Dumba's recall his admissions that he conspired to cripple the legitimate industries of the people of the United States and interrupt their legitimate trade, and that he flagrantly violated the diplomatic propriety by employing an American with an American passport as a secret bearer of official dispatches through the lines of the Austrianss enemy.

Dr. Wilson adds that Dr. Dumba, consequently, is no longer acceptable and the United States has no alternative but to request his recall. Dr. Wilson deeply regrets that this course is necessary and assures Austria that he sincerely desires continuance of friendly relations.

WARM APPROVAL.

WARNING TO GERMAN AMBASSADOR.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.

Warm approval is expressed at the dismissal of Dr. Dumba, which is regarded as the only course compatible with the dignity and honour of the United States.

The newspapers affirm that the action must inevitably have a wider significance and will convey to Germany the pointed assurance that the United States are determined to have their rights respected and warn Count Bernstorff that if the German propaganda continues he will follow.

Diplomatists at Washington believe that it is possible that a greater sensation will follow, since it is declared that the correspondent Archibald also carried a letter from Bernstorff to the German Foreign Office.

BERNSTORFF'S ACTIVITIES.

AUTHORITIES CONSIDERING.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.

The authorities are considering the activities of the Austrian Consul-General in New York and also of Count Bernstorff and his attaché von Papen in connection with the Dumba case.

It is understood that von Papen writing to his wife referred slightingly to American officials.

Documents in these cases are now coming from London.

SINKING OF THE ARABIC.

GERMANY'S REPLY TO AMERICA.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 10.

Germany's reply to America regarding the sinking of the Arabic contends that the torpedo was fired because the liner altered her course and headed for the submarine as if to ram her.

Germany expresses regret at the death of the Americans and is willing to submit to the Hague the question of compensation.

The German Note on the sinking of the Arabic repudiates any obligation to pay compensation for the death of the Americans, even if the submarine's commander should have made a mistake about the aggressive intention of the Arabic.

THE LUSITANIA OUTRAGE.

STAHL FOUND GUILTY OF PERJURY AND SENTENCED.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.

The man Stahl has pleaded guilty to prejury in the affidavit Count Bernstorff submitted to the State Department, that he saw guns on the Lusitania.

Stahl has been sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment.

PIRACY RETURNS.

LONDON, Sept. 10.

The Press Bureau announces that ten merchantmen and four fishing craft were sunk or captured during the week, out of 1,438 arrivals and sailings.

SURVEY OF BRITISH SHIPPING LOSSES IN WAR.

LONDON, Sept. 11.

The survey of British shipping losses during the year ended July 31st shows that 70 vessels were lost in the first period prior to the submarine blockade out of 4,421, or one and a half per cent. and 98 were lost in the second period or two and a quarter per cent. The value of cargoes lost was £7,240.000 sterling or half per cent.

NATURALISED RUSSIAN TAKEN FOR A SPY.

SEVERELY ASSAULTED AT CALCUTTA.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 12.

M. Wecksler, a young Russian and said to be a naturalised British subject, is reported to have been rather severely assaulted yesterday by the proprietor of a boarding house on suspicion that he was a German spy. The young man who appears to be very respectable is employed in a firm in Hare Street. The matter has been reported to the police.

INDIAN WOUNDED IN ENGLAND.

Reproduced from the "Graphic."

Moslem Festival at Woking. Fmbracing After Prayer. Some of the Indian Wounded at Prayer.

LONDON LETTER.

(Continued from page 9.)

Once more the aim is two-fold: first, to secure the establishment in the constitution of the principle of universal compulsory service; secondly, to destroy the Coalition Government or at the least to get rid of the Prime Minister. We may anticipate that very soon after the meeting of Parliament, the Government will announce some kind of decision upon this momentous question; and, in my opinion, it will be surprising if they are fortunate enough to escape a critical division of opinion in the House of Commons and the country. The course of the war has, necessarily, brought a great change in the national opinion as regards compulsory service; and I agree with the view that if the Government, acting upon Lord Kitchener's advice, had announced six months ago that a departure from the voluntary system was necessary, the great majority of the people would have accepted the decision. Should the Government make such an announcement now, the result might not be very different, but the acceptance would not be at all the same thing. The armies upon which, unless all forecasts are terribly falsified, decision in the field must depend, have been raised and trained upon the system to which the Government remained faithful despite unexampled pressure, and so far England has preserved her magnificent unity. Military compulsion would break that unity; and I have heard a powerful opponent of the war policy argue that an attempt at compulsion this autumn would not, from the standpoint of the anti-war minority, be a bad thing—for it would put an end to the one force which makes a prolonged struggle possible, the concentration of the British people. Statements have been made to the effect that the Labour Party in Parliament and the trade union leaders would support the Government. To some extent, that seems to be an accurate forecast; but the renewed Northcliffe agitation has aroused a counter-movement which provides evidence that the rank-and-file of the trade-union world, that is the enormous force of organised labour, has not modified its attitude of opposition. I think the feeling of reasonable people in general is that public agitation upon such a matter in war time is lamentable; that the question is one for the Government, supported by the good sense of the nation, upon what they might absolutely rely after taking the people as far as possible into their confidence as regards the military situation and the demands to be expected.

"THE LABOUR LEADER."

The Indian public may find many points of interest in the prosecution of the "Labour Leader" following the police raid of last week. The owners of the press and premises were accused of publishing matter likely to prejudice His Majesty's relations with foreign Powers and the recruiting and disciplining of His Majesty's forces. The case came, on August 24, before the stipendiary magistrate at Salford (Manchester), and this functionary immediately decided that the public must be excluded from the hearing. Protests were of no avail, and when Mr. Fenner Brockway, the editor of the paper, attempted to address the court in support of the manager and secretary, he was told that there could not be an indefinite number of speeches. Accordingly the case is to go forward in private. The "Labour Leader" is the organ of the Independent Labour Party. It has been the one steady channel of agitation open to that section of the Labour world which is in agreement with Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, and it may also be regarded as the principal mouthpiece in the Press of the Union of Democratic Control. The Secretary and chief organiser of the Union, Mr. E. D. Morel, has been a constant contributor, since the outbreak of war; and it is known that the Foreign Office regards as particularly mischievous Mr. Morel's analysis of the diplomatic history of the past fifteen years. His book on the methods and results of Secret Diplomacy has sold widely in a cheap edition.

ATTACK ON BRITISH CONSUL

PERSIA REGRETS AND PROMISES REPARATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 9.

Reuter learns that Persia has expressed great regret both at Teheran and in London, at the attack on the British Consul-General at Ispahan and has promised reparation. She will do her utmost to apprehend the culprit and has offered the Consul-General a gendermarie guard.

BRITISH OUTPOST AT BUSHIRE.

TRIBAL ATTACK REPULSED WITH HEAVY LOSSES.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

*SIMLA, Sept. 10.

It was stated in a previous communiqué that Bushire had been occupied by a small British force.

On the night of the 8th and 9th September an attack was made on the British outpost line by a body of tribesmen, which numbered some 600 led by two notorious local chieftains. Reserves were brought up and we drove the enemy at the point of the bayonet from the nullahs on the east of the island, where they had collected.

The cavalry then charged through the fugitives and the guns, which had been brought up to the low cliffs at the edge of the island, kept them under fire for two or three miles across the flat marshy plain lying between the island and the mainland. At the time of telegraphing 40 dead tribesmen had been picked up and the enemy were soon carrying away many dead and wounded across the plain.

Our casualties have not yet been fully reported, but are understood to be inconsiderable. The names of officers are as follows:—

KILLED.

Major Pennington, 12th Cavalry, attached 16th Cavalry.

Second-Lieut. Thornton, I.A.R., attached 16th Cavalry.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut. Robinson, I.A.R., attached 96 Rajputs.

Lieut Laville, 11th Rajputs

Lieut Staples. 11th Rajputs.

(*Delayed in Transmission.)

SHIPMENTS TO ASIATIC PROVINCES OF TURKEY.

BILLS OF LADING TO BE KEPT ON BOARD.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, Sept. 12.

In the Press Communiqué issued by the Department of Commerce and Industry on 21st July it was notified that Bills of Lading must be on board for all shipments to the Asiatic Provinces of Turkey. The ports intended to be included under this general designation are the following:—Aden, Perin, Socotra Island, Bahrain Island, Narbat, Dhopar, Muria Islands, Alashkhara, Khor, Jermah, Sur Kalhat, Quariat, Masquat, Rasulhad, Mukalla Kuwait and Saihut. Shipments to other parts of Asiatic Turkey are not permitted.

WAR GAZETTEER.

The following places are mentioned in to-day's telegrams:—

ARRAS.—In France 23 miles north-west of Cambrai.

ROYE.—In France, 20 miles north of Compeigne.

COMPEIGNE.—In France, 25 miles west of Soissons.

TREMBOVLA.—In Galicia, 18 miles south of Tarmopal.

ROJANY.—In Russia, in the Gov of Grodno. 39 miles E.S.E. of Grodno.

OZERY.—In Russia, in the Gov. of Grodno, 12 miles west of Slonim.

VILKOMIR.—In Russia, 50 miles N.N.W. of Vilna.

DVINSK.—In Russia, 100 miles south-east of Riga.

MORAL EFFECT OF ZEPPELIN RAID.

A UNIQUE AND THRILLING EXPERIENCE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 11.

The "Daily Telegraph" says the only moral effect of the Zeppelin raid is to stiffen the determination of Londoners to crush German brutality. Perhaps the principal demonstration in London was the perfect efficiency of the fire service, while the spectacle in many places in London with searchlights flashing and shells bursting around the Zeppelins was enjoyed as a unique and thrilling experience.

FOUR MORE VICTIMS.

LONDON, Sept. 10.

The Press Bureau announces that four of those injured in Tuesday's Zeppelin raid have died, and the bodies of three missing have been found. The total deaths are thus 17.

UNION GOVERNMENT'S OFFER ACCEPTED.

AN INFANTRY OF COLOUREDMEN AN TWO INDIAN BEARER COMPANIES.

PRETORIA, Sept. 11.

It is announced that the Army Council has gladly accepted the Union Government's offer to raise an infantry battalion of the Cape coloured men, also two bearer companies of Indians resident in South Africa.

ENEMY CRUISER KOENIGSBERG.

SUB-COMMANDER ARRESTED AT JOHANNESBURG.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 30.

A foreigner from Delagoa Bay, who was arrested here yesterday, confessed that he was Carstabter, Sub-Commander of the German cruiser Koenigsberg, which was destroyed on the coast of German East Africa in November last. His colleagues he said, entrusted him with their cash (£2,000) hoping that he would get to Germany with it.

LT-COL. DURGA SINGH BAHADUR.

1ST CLASS I. O. M. FOR GALLANTRY IN EAST AFRICA.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, Sept. 11.

Lt.-Col. Durga Singh Bahadur, I. O. M. 3rd Kashmir Rifles Imperial Service Troops, has been awarded the First Class Indian Order of Merit for gallantry in East Africa.

GRIEF OF THE POLISH PEOPLE.

There was a moving scene at the opening of the Council of the Russian Empire on Friday August 13.

Count Bobrinski, a member of the Council, said:

"Warsaw having been given up to-day to the enemy, the Council of the Empire cannot pass over the event in silence. We bow before the Divine will, and our conscience gives us courage. The country has already known years of trials. The greater its misfortune and the anguish of our souls, the more intense grows our invincible resolution to wage the war to the end. The gauge of victory is the indomitable sword and will of the Russian army.

"We bow to the ground before the grief of our Polish colleagues. Take courage, brothers. Suffer a little while yet, the day of victory will also sound for you. You weep for the loss of the Polish capital, the sister of Russia, but Russia does not say good-bye to Warsaw, but merely "au revoir."

M. Czebeko, a Polish member of the Council, replied as follows:

"In the name of this happier future permit me solemnly to declare to you that the Polish people is not crushed but free, not exhausted or subjugated, but strong by reason of its powerful national life and the consciousness that it will ever find a worthy place in the Slav family. The Polish people will struggle with you to the last breath and will never betray the Slav flag."

The President: "Long live the Polish people."

FRONTIER TRIBAL FIGHTING

ENEMY COMPLETELY DISPERSED.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, Sept. 10.

From the reports which have now come to hand it has been ascertained that the following are the casaulties among the troops engaged in the fight near Shabkadar on September 5th:—

British officers—3 killed and 4 wounded; British rank and file—11 killed and 53 wounded; Indian rank—4 killed and 21 wounded.

Authentic details of the losses of the enemy have not been received, but it is known that in one part of the field alone 60 were killed. Trans-frontier reports are to the effect that in killed and wounded their losses were over 1,100. The enemy's gatherings have completely dispersed. In spite of the excessive heat, the troops displayed great enthusiasm and endurance.

CASUALTY LIST.

LONDON, Sept. 10

The following casualties are announced:—

WOUNDED.

Capt. B. W. Ridley, South Lancs.

Temporary Capt. R. Butler, Unattached List.

Lieut. R. Blyth, Yorkshire Regiment.

Lieut. J. E. Dakin, Motor Machine Gun Service.

Second-Lieut. G. A. Boothly, Black Watch.

Second-Lieut. A. Paul, Black Watch.

Second-Lieut. W. A. Dent, Durhams.

Second-Lieut. A. W. Gates, South Lancs.

Second-Lieut. W. A. Wassner, South Lancs.

Second-Lieut. G. W. Glass, Argylls.

Second-Lieut. D. M. Johnston, Artillery

Second-Lieut. C. A. Prost, Wiltshires.

KILLED IN DARDANELLES.

Second-Lieut A. C. Cunningham, Munsters.

NOW KILLED IN DARDANELLES.

Capt. B. J. Constable, Sussex.

Second-Lieut. A. E. Rodgers, East Lancs.

DIED OF WOUNDS IN DARDANELLES

Lieut. L. G. Steening, Essex.

WOUNDED IN DARDANELLES.

Lieut.-Colonel W. D. Bewsher, Hampshires.

Capt. H. Younghusband, Bedfords.

Lieut. C. C. Griffith, Hampshires.

Second-Lieut. J. S. Chambers, Army Cyclist Corps.

NOW WOUNDED: MISSING IN DARDANELLES.

Capt. A. C. Davies, Welsh Fusiliers.

MISSING IN DARDANELLES.

Lieut. A. L. Kennaway, Dorset Yeomanry.

Lieut. W. E. Niven, Berks Yeomanry.

FALLING BIRTH-RATE.

FEWEST BABIES ON RECORD.

Figures published by the British Registrar-General show that the rate of growth of the population of England and Wales has greatly fallen off. The excess of births over deaths in the June quarter was 27,418 below that for the same period of last year. The excesses for the four last comparative periods are:—

1915	74,515
1914	101,933
1913	105,727
1912	102,293

The births in England and Wales in the June quarter, 213,094, makes the lowest record since the establishment of civil registration. The figure is 12,973 below the same period of last year and corresponds to an annual rate of 22.9 per 1,000, which is 3.3 below the ten years' average for the June quarters.

The deaths, 138,579, were the highest for any June quarter in the decade, and were 14,445 in excess of June, 1914.

War weddings are probably responsible for the fact that in the first three months of this year marriages in England and Wales were 4,390 in excess of those for the same period of last year. The respective figures were 55,406 and 51,016. In 1913 the figure was 60,926, but there is only one other instance in ten years of the present total being exceeded.

Based on the total population, the new marriage rate is 12 per 1,000 per year, and is 0.8 over the ten years' average and 0.9 over the same quarter of last year. London had the highest marriage rate, 15.5, and Huntingdonshire the lowest, 7.2, per 1,000 people.

Marriages in Scotland and Ireland brought the three months' total up to 69,674.

TRADES UNION CONGRESS

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S STIRRING APPEAL.

"WITH YOU VICTORY IS ASSURED."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 9.

The Trade Union Congress has passed a Resolution approving the co-operation of the Parliamentary Labour Party in the national recruiting campaign. Mr. Lloyd George, who was cheered, said that the Trade Unionists represented one of the most powerful forces in the country.

With you, he said, victory is assured, without you, our cause is lost. Yesterday you pledged yourself to assist the Government in the successful prosecution of the war—(cheers.) The Government desires your aid. The Russians had been driven back for the lack of war material. Inadequate material meant defeat. Sufficient meant victory.

Field-Marshal French recently told him that he had never witnessed troops more contemptuous of death. He was to ask the Trade Unionists to back them up.

ENTIRELY A LABOUR PROBLEM.

We had established sixteen national arsenals and were constructing eleven more. It was almost entirely a labour problem. The Trade Unionists alone could assist. Our machinery was not yet working day and night.

If we employed every skilled worker, even then we should not have too much labour. He believed that if the Trade Unionists ceased certain restrictions, the output in some places would be increased by thirty per cent., and in others by two-hundred per cent.

The Government intended, to the lack of skilled workers, to give unskilled workers work they could do, reserving for mechanics highly skilled work.

PEACE TALK DISAPPROVED OF.

LONDON, Sept. 12.

The Trades Union Congress to-day showed immediate disapproval of peace talk and the resolution that peace terms satisfactory to workers should be formulated and advocated, found very few supporters.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, conveying a fraternal greeting from the Labour Party, emphasised that every citizen must stand by national honour. He emphatically denied that they had ever said that workers should shirk their duty.

ADVENTURE OF NIGHT PATROL PARTY.

OXFORD PROFESSOR IN LIVELY HEDGE ENCOUNTER.

A British patrolling party had an exciting adventure, says Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters. Five men, including a former Oxford professor, set out shortly before midnight to explore a certain hedge, running across a field, close to the German trench. The hedge, it was thought, might conceal machine-guns or defensive works. Suddenly a cough was heard from the other side and the five immediately flung themselves flat upon the ground and waited.

Another cough came in a few minutes, and then a German head was poked through the twigs. Without a moment's hesitation the officer with the party shot the man dead on the spot with his revolver, and then, regardless of the numbers of the enemy lying behind the hedge, charged through, closely followed by his four privates.

Six Germans were discovered. Three were shot without trouble, while the other three surrendered. One, while being taken back to our lines, treacherously attempted to snatch the revolver from the hands of the officer. The latter, however, managed to foil him, and pushing his weapon into the German's chest he pulled the trigger. The magazine had unfortunately been emptied in the original melee, and only a harmless click resulted. A desperate struggle ensued, the two wrestling and tumbling together in the darkness. Finally the officer succeeded in getting the better of his adversary, and knocked him senseless with the butt end of his revolver.

By this time, of course, the enemy had become aware of the struggle going on, and turned on a machine-gun, regardless as to whether they hit their own men or not. In the face of the fire the officer had to leave his captive and crawled back to his own trench.

The following night a party from another battalion, which had refused to believe the story of that midnight struggle, crawled out to the spot to obtain proof, and there found various trophies in the shape of caps and rifles. These were safely brought back. In the morning a heated discussion arose between the two battalions as to the ownership of the articles. One claimed them as spoils of war, the other asserted its right from the point of view of treasure trove. The point is still at issue.

ON POLAND'S PLAINS.

"When she launched her ultimatum upon Petrograd, Germany flattered herself that she would have to fight a Government rather than a nation," says the "Pall Mall." "She has learnt a different lesson upon the plains of Poland, where, one after another, armies fearless of death have through the long months defied her every attempt to establish a front upon which she might rest in order to grapple with her other adversaries."

BRANDING A RECRUIT.

COURT-MARTIAL AT RANGOON

I. M S. OFFICER ON TRIAL.

(News Bureau.)
RANGOON, Sept. 11.

Evidence for the prosecution was continued yesterday at Mandalay in the trial by Court-Martial of Captain Krishen Gopinath Pandalai, I.M.S., a medical officer of the Regular Forces, charged with ill-treating a soldier in that he at Mandalay on May 24th, 1915, unlawfully cauterised on the back with hot iron without his consent and against his will, a recruit Mia Khan, 91st Punjabis, who was at the time a patient in the Regimental Hospital.

Lieut.-Colonel Murray, Commanding 91st Punjabis, said in reply to the prosecution that he was not asked his consent to an operation on recruit Mia Khan. Cross-examined by Mr. De Glanville, he said he did not consider at any time that this Court-Martial would be held under the Indian Army Act and did not say so to the accused. This closed the evidence for the prosecution.

Mr. De Glanville asked the Court's permission to call on the prosecution to tender Captain Dick, F.R.C.S., I.M.S., for cross-examination. Captain Dease replied that he had consulted the Advocate-General and he did not think Captain Dick's evidence was necessary.

DEFENCE EVIDENCE.

Captain Dick was then called in the Court and in reply to Mr. De Glanville said that he had seen the recruit Mia Khan about the middle of June. He was sent down to give evidence at the Court of Enquiry. Witness examined his back and saw marks of cautery which had practically healed up. In witness's opinion the marks would in course of time disappear, except one, perhaps, which would leave a dark mark. In his opinion, in certain cases of melancholic form of insanity cauterisation would do the patient good. Cauterisation was a recognised treatment in certain forms of insanity. The treatment was certainly painful in the present case. His opinion was that cautery was justifiable. He had considerable experience in Indian units and had used the same treatment in which a man was supposed to be possessed of the devil. The injury done to Mia Khan was merely trivial.

Lieut.-Colonel Barry, I.M.S., Superintendent, Rangoon General Hospital, called by Mr. De Glanville, said he had 22 years' experience of treatment of natives of India. He described the case of a young recruit brought to the camp hospital suffering from the delusion of being possessed of the devil. He was violent and was given hyperdermic injection of morphia and after an hour violent symptoms subsided. His manner was peculiar, he was listless and mute. A sepoy of the regiment read some things to the recruit from a book, the apparent effect being that the recruit was able to speak and was discharged from Hospital on 23rd May. The recruit was brought again to the hospital in a similar state of delusion. He said the devil had taken away his children, although he never had one. Captain Pandalai decided to cauterise him and said so in his hearing. The recruit wriggled and after the operation sat up, but showed no sign of violence and the wounds healed in about fifteen days.

From this statement of the case Colonel Barry said his opinion was that the recruit was suffering from hysteria. This concluded Colonel Barry's evidence.

In reply to the accused's letter the Court said he was being tried by the law of England, that is to say, the Army Act.

Counsel for the accused said he had three more witnesses to support the treatment of cautery.

Further hearing was adjourned.

WIRELESS MARINE WEATHER REPORTS

FREE DISTRIBUTION TO SHIPS AT SEA.

(News Bureau.)
SIMLA, Sept. 11.

In 1912 the Government made arrangements by which the coast radio offices were kept informed by the Meteorological Department of the weather over the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal. Ships were authorised to ask for this information and they were charged the cost of the wireless telegrams at the rate of four annas a word. These arrangements have now been cancelled and in place of them a free broadcast distribution of weather information will be made twice daily by the coast wireless stations for the use of ships at sea.

"THE INSURED" OR "POLICY-HOLDER"?

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—I am not very much concerned about the other chargs levelled against me by your correspondent "X. Y. Z." The acrimonious tone of the letter is in itself a sufficient condemnation of his case. Perhaps his conscience is awakened and this is his mode of showing repentance. But when I am accused of writing bad English my *amour propre* is hurt and I feel I must protest. The expression 'the insured' means a person whose property or life is insured. Any up-to-date, standard dictionary of English, I don't care which, will prove this to your correspondent. Will "X. Y. Z.", with his superior knowledge of English, still say that I have erred.—Yours, etc.,

Z. Y. X.

GERMAN TRADE IN DISGUISE

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—The drying up of German trade is beginning to touch the Hun in his only sensitive spot,—his pocket.

Several indications show that in the Fatherland, where the working classes have been bamboozled into the belief that the British will be crushed and made to pay, a change is coming over the spirit of their dream.

In a recent issue of the "Export World and Commercial Intelligence" there is an interesting extract from the German "Kreuzzeitung." The editor of the German paper has come to the conclusion, whatever the issue, the war will not benefit Germany to any great extent.

He writes:—

"Even though the war end as we hope it may, Germany's position will by no means be an agreeable one. We shall be the *most detested people in Europe*, and we shall need superhuman eforts, to fortify our position. We shall no longer be able to afford to leave a considerable portion of our youth without thorough military instructions. The ordinary school education will have to be transformed into a military education. The whole of our material will have to be renewed, and all this will cost money. We shall be compelled to scrape and save in every possible way, and taxation will be increased heavily. It will not be as it was in 1870, when France paid us a big sum after a war of relatively short duration. This time even victory will cost us dear."

This is mostly correct, except that the Germans are *already* the most detested people in Europe, and they know it; witness the strenuous efforts which are being made to expunge the words "Made in Germany" from their goods.

It is stated on good authority that a great variety of once popular German products are being sent to factories leased by Germans in neutral countries, where they are stamped with the neutral trade marks before exportation to the various countries. "Made in Germany" is no longer a selling point.

Even now Germany is making great efforts to "fortify" her position in India. In view of the fact that wares in large quantities of undoubted German origin are dumped into India at the present moment labelled "Made in Switzerland," and at the risk of inflicting considerable hardship upon genuine Swiss industries and people, it behovss all Britishers to be on their guard against the despicable creature in our midst posing as a Swiss. One meets him at all hours of the day. He is out here to sell German wares ostensibly of Swiss manufacture.

I have before me a pathetic appeal from the head of a Bombay firm of Native merchants, who deal in a commodity of the greatest importance to the Allies at this juncture.

At the outbreak of war his German competitors had to close down. Few months ago, to his great astonishment, his late competitors suddenly re-appeared and recommenced operations on a very much more extensive scale, this time under "Swiss" management. You cannot mistake the Kunning of this newly arrived "Swiss."

The activities of the "Swiss" have been so great, are so well financed, and his position so well "fortified," that the poor Native merchants above referred to with others have been almost driven into bankruptcy.

Our friend, Mr. Wulfing, thanks to Government action, has recently ceased to appear in the advertising columns of the newspapers of India. He was still appearing in mail week, well and hearty in the columns of a commercial paper published in London

Incredible as it may seem, Mr. Wulfing with his usual colossal impudence was permitted to express his "regret" that his factory had temporarily broken down and that there had been a sad shortage of one of his products, but that now everything was serene, his stocks having recently been replenished. The Wulfings (in London) have at present at any rate no use for their Swiss garb, birth certificates, and all the other paraphernalia necessary to deceive the gullible

The Government of India, we learn from a telegram recently to hand from Calcutta, has in its wisdom renewed licenses to a number of German concerns in Bengal. We, in Bombay (thanks in some measure to the vigilance and activities of certain public bodies) are more fortunate. We are rid of these pests at any rate for the time being. But clearly our position is not at all secure, threatened as we are with invasion by this Swiss parasite,—Yours, etc.

J. D. JENKINS.

Bombay, Sept. 10th.

THE SURAT GAMBLING CASE.

(From our Correspondent.)
SURAT, Sept. 10.

The further hearing of the case was resumed to-day.

Mr. Darasa Munsiff, Sub-Inspector, one of the raiding party being examined, corroborated Mr. Malcolm in substantial particulars. He said he saw Kika putting money into the tin box. Cards vere lying in front of some while three or four held the cards in their hands. This was his second experience in raiding a private house. Kika got up and also Rustamji when they entered but there was no scuffle. Panch witness Chunilal followed him. A Panchnama was made of all the property that was found there.

Chunilal the Panch witness was next called. He proved the Panchnama and stated that the particulars therein were correct.

Mr. Madhsudan Vaidya, Sub-Inspector, B division in his examination stated that he selected the Panchas under orders of the Deputy Superintendent, from the people who were passing on the main road there, of whom Chunilal was one.

The court then took the statement of the accused and adjourned the case to Monday the 20th for the evidence of the defence.

FIGHTING IN GALLIPOLI.

Reproduced from the "Illustrated London News."

A New Zealand Officer, aided by an orderly, hurling jam tin bombs during the recapture of a trench.

UNVEILING THE PORTRAIT OF PROF. BHANDARKAR.

SIR N. G. CHANDAVARKAR'S PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

On Saturday afternoon Sir Narayan Chandavarker performed the ceremony of unveiling the portrait of Professor Sridhar R. Bhandarker, late professor of Sanskrit in the Elphinstone College. There was a large gathering of students of the College.

Professor Muller in asking Sir Narayan to take the chair said that they were met that day to do honour to a professor who had retired from Government service, but he hoped that he would not leave alone the College altogether. Prof Bhandarker was still active, but he was obliged to leave the service, and they could not but be envious of the rival College in the City which was going to be benefitted by his ripe experience.

Professor Bhate of the Deccan College referred to the help which he had always received from Prof. Bhandarker whenever he had appealed to him for the same during the last fifteen years.

Sir Narayan Chandavarker rising to unveil the portrait said that the reason why they had elected him to the chair for the occasion was, he thought, on account of his long association with the Bhandarker family. He had more or less identified himself with the Bhandarker family for close upon 30 or 35 years. His admiration for Sir Ramkrishna Bhandarker was very great. When he came to Bombay in 1869 he was fortunate enough to see Sir Ramkrishna tall, Grenadier-like and stern. The speaker then referred to the great controversy which raged about that time whether Indians should be made professors of Sanskrit in the Elphinstone and the Deccan College. They were talking of fighting the Germans now, but they had then a German invasion too. Principal Wordsworth who was then at the head of the College held that the professors of Sanskrit in India should be Germans, because they alone studied Sanskrit critically, they alone knew the classical languages, and that Sanskrit had to be studied to throw light on the affinity of other languages. Professor Peterson was appointed professor of Sanskrit at the Elphinstone College, and Professor Buhler was at the Deccan College. There was a great clique to appoint a German in succession to Prof. Buhler and he (the speaker) would not be divulging any secrets if he said that the late Mr. Justice Telang and himself were greatly instrumental in defeating that object. He was then the editor of a paper, and Mr. Telang and the speaker undertook to write articles in that organ alternately for days together. The matter reached the ears of the then Governor of the Presidency, Sir James Fergusson, who saw Mr. Telang and the result was that the Governor at once telegraphed to the Secretary of State for India not to appoint a German and Dr. Bhandarker was appointed, not as a professor, but as an assistant professor. It was then said Indians could not make good Sanskrit professors, but that point was dealt with at great length by Mr. Telang. Sir Narayan said that the Germans could not make clear the beauty of the Sanskrit language, its inner beauty, the inner meaning of Indian poetry, for it was the Indians alone who were able to do it.

He then unveiled the portrait.

Professor Bhandarker in acknowledging the honour done to him referred to the Provincial and Imperial Service of the Educational Department, where although the quality of work was the same, there was a great difference in emoluments. In conclusion, he thanked them all for coming on that occasion and doing him so great an honour.

Principal Wilkinson thanked Sir Narayan for coming there and gracing the chair. Sir Narayan had always taken a great interest in the College. He was one of the links with the past generation and he suggested to Sir Narayan that he should write a series of articles describing the College, his contemporaries, the university curriculum, giving them in fact a history of the College as it then was. Such a history will be of infinite value to the future generations. In twelve years more they would be celebrating their centenary, and Sir Narayan's contribution would come in very useful to them. He again thanked him for taking the trouble of coming there.

After partaking of light refreshments, the meeting dispersed.

MR. GOKHALE AND THE THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—The Hon. Mr. Paranjpe in his admirable sketch of Mr. Gokhale's life written in the Fergusson College Magazine, and now published in the form of a booklet, remarks: "I am credibly informed that Gokhale never formally joined the Theosophical Society." I am sorry Mr. Paranjpe's information on the point is incorrect. The late Mr. Gokhale had formally applied for membership of the Theosophical Society on 7th March 1898. The application which is in the archives of the Indian Section of the Society at Benares bears the signature of Mr. Gokhale and is, as required by the rules, endorsed by two members of the T.S., (the late) Mr. Chintamani Rao Vishwanath Natu and Mr. (now Hon.) N. D. Khandalwala of Poona.

Mr. Gokhale was granted his diploma of membership (No. 4825) on 2nd August 1898 and was attached as a member to the Poona T. S. Lodge. He remained a member of the Poona Lodge till the year 1907 after which his name as a regular member of the Lodge does not appear on our records. He was an earnest student of Theosophical literature till the great work of his life claimed all his attention and energy. Having found his life's work, he devoted all his time to it and the visible link between him and Theosophy was gradually withdrawn, though he never resigned the membership of the Theosophical Society. It is noteworthy that the two great steps that he took in his life, and which had such far reaching effect on the history of national and political reform in India, were taken during the time that he was closely connected with the T. S. It was in 1902 that he decided to devote himself entirely to political work, and again in 1905 that he established the Servants of India Society with its broad and catholic principles of national unity and its deep spiritual basis of service and sacrifice.—Yours. etc.,

IQBAL NARAIN GURTU,
General Secretary,
Theosophical Society, Indian Section.
Sept. 10th, 1915.

In connection with the Moslem University project the promoters are now considering a scheme to utilise the funds collected so far as to award some twenty scholarships every year to Moslem students in all parts of India to enable them to prosecute their students in English Universities.

ALL-INDIA MOSLEM LEAGUE

AN INFORMAL MEETING.

(News Bureau.)
SIMLA, Sept. 12.

The statement, which appeared in certain newspapers about a Moslem Conference being held at the Grand Hotel a few days ago to discuss the question of holding the next session of the All-India Moslem League at Bombay this year, was unauthorised. The meeting was purely informal and even the Rajah of Muhamadabad declined to attend.

It is expected that there will be another Conference after the second meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council. But it is fully recognised that the final decision of the question must rest with the Council of the All-India Moslem League.

BASEL GERMAN MISSION.

GOVERNMENT GRANTS TO INSTITUTIONS TO CEASE.

(News Bureau.)
CALCUTTA, Sept. 11.

In consequence of the recent decision of the Government regarding public institutions controlled by members of hostile nations, the Basel Mission, which has established numerous educational, industrial and medical institutions in the West Coast districts, is to be treated as a hostile body, and all Government grants to institutions managed or controlled by the Mission will now cease.

The Mission was known before the war as the Basel German Mission. The word German was dropped after war broke out and the history of the Mission was traced to Basel in Switzerland. Members of Swiss nationality took the place of German office-bearers in many of the mission institutions. Two splendid institutions of the Mission are the College at Calicut and the High School at Palghat. The leper asylums of Calicut and Mangalore managed by the Basel Mission, and the asylums at Salura established by the Evangelical Lutheran Mission of Germany, are also affected by the present decision of Government. Attempts are being made to transfer the management of these to some other agency, so as to eleminate the German control entirely. It is believed that the Leper Mission to India and the East will take over their management.

THE COMING COUNCIL ELECTION.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—From the little note that has been published in various newspapers we find that the next Council election for a Mahomedan representative for the city of Bombay will shortly take place. It is really gratifying that both the candidates this time are Sunnis. We have every reason to express our satisfaction at the fact that neither a Khoja nor a Bohra candidate has come forward to contest the election. Since the right was given to the Mahomedan community, the Khojas had always found a prominent place in the election. Their self-denial is therefore praiseworthy. Since the two candidates on the present occasion are well-known members of the Sunni community, we do not desire to dilate upon their qualifications. It is enough to say that although Mr. Suleman Abdul Wahed, has not taken any part in the social or political affairs of the community and is not a student of the public affairs of the country, still he has eighty years' long experience of this world. Similarly Mr. Kazi Kabibrudin is already too well-known to need any reiteration of his services. As we all know the war will shortly come to an end and our benign British Government after its successful and triumphant termination will not forget the loyal and devoted services of the Indian Empire. The Government will surely reward India for its assistance and will give noble concessions, and then the Mahomedan community's turn will come to share those concessions. The Mahomedans will therefore desire that their representative in Council will exert his best to secure the share of the Mussalman community. It is therefore of very great importance that the Mahomedan, who goes to the Council, should be a man who could accomplish something. The proper mode of judging the merits of the candidates, therefore, will be to give them an opportunity of laying their views before the Mahomedan electorate. I think about ten or fifteen leading Mahomedans should issue a requisition over their signatures calling a meeting of the Mahomedan electors at some central place, to which both the candidates should also be invited to attend. If the leaders do not wish to do so, then let an appeal be made either to the Anjuman-i-Islam or Ziya-ul-Islam of Bombay to convene such a meeting either in the Anjuman-i-Islam Hall or some other central place. Without this trial I submit it would be very difficult for the Mahomedan voters to select a candidate out of the two, who have come forward to contest the present election.

I hope such a meeting will be called at an early date so as to prevent the candidates from spending money on election work.—Yours, etc.,

C. IMRANI.

Bombay, 10th September.

The further hearing of the case in which Captain Park, of the s. s. Havildar, charged Mr. Charles Hare with adultery with his wife, which was to have come up for hearing yesterday before Lt.-Col. N. T. Parker, Cantonment Magistrate of Barrackpore, has been stayed till the 15th instant pending the final disposal of an application for the transfer of the case made by the accused in the court of Rai J. M. Das Bahadur, Additional District Magistrate of Alipur.

ALL-INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Government of India Act, recently passed by Parliament, is gazetted.

The Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Baronetcy Bill has recieved the assent of the Viceroy.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces broke journey at Cawnpore en route to Nainital on Saturday and visited some of the area damaged by recent rain.

The Mysore Representative Assembly will be opened by the Dewan, Sir Visweswaraya, on the 19th proximo.

An International Irrigation Conference will meet at California in the third week of September and it is understood that the Government of India will be unrepresented there.

An interesting function of opening a hall after the name of the Maharaja of Mysore was performed at Bangalore by the Yuvaraja on Friday evening. The Yuvaraj expressed himself pleased to become connected with the function associated with the name of his brother and their ruler.

A member of the Punjab Chamber of Commerce will in future be one of the eight nominated members of the Delhi Municipality and the Chamber has just passed a resolution thanking the Chief Commissioner for the privilege of nominating a member thus granted by the local Government.

The Rangoon Port Commissioners, who recently received sanction to raise a loan of seven lakhs repayable in forty years, are inviting tenders for three lakhs up to the end of this month, the balance of the loan, four lakhs, to be invested in the Port Commissioners' reserve fund.

Captain Power, R.A.M.C., has been appointed Medical Officer of Cantonment Hospital, Wellington, in place of Captain E. W. S. Fawcett, who has assumed medical charge of the Governor's Bodyguard and is also in charge of the Clinical Laboratory at Madras.

A report was made to the police by Dr. C. D. Boyes, Rangoon, that his boy had informed him that he had been approached by Elgin Chapman, a former servant, who asked his assistance in stealing a revolver belonging to the doctor and that Chapman told his boy that the weapon was to be purchased by Burman dacoits, and that those dacoits were in the servants' quarters awaiting an opportunity to steal the revolver which was needed that night. Chapman has been arrested.

Mr. R. B. Wood, District Magistrate Tanjore, has disposed of on revision an application submitted by Messrs. Shaw Wallace and Co., in a case in which they charged an employee with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 8,180. It was alleged that the accused, who was employed by the complainants for selling oil, failed to remit the amount, being sale-proceeds, to the complainants. Mr. J. R. Krishnamma the Subdivisional Magistrate, dismissed the case on the ground that it was of a civil nature, as the accused admitted his liability. The District Magistrate directed the Subdivisional Magistrate to resume the enquiry, taking additional evidence for the prosecution if necessary.

An interesting ceremony took place on the 3rd inst., when a presentation was made by Mr. P. U. Allen, Commissioner of the Gorakhpur Division, to Constable Raghunandan Ram Ahir, of Azamgarh Armed Police. The presentation consisted of a gold medal and certificate, together with a reward of Rs. 100 granted by the Gova Prasad Life-saving Fund. The deed by which this reward was earned was the rescue, under circumstances of exceptional gallantry, of the four inmates of a burning house in Muhammadabad on the night of September 15th, 1913. A parade of the police was held under the command of Mr. R. C. Bramley, Superintendent of Police, who, in a speech in Urdu, set forth the circumstances under which the reward was gained.

In reply to a letter from the Director of Agriculture and Industries, Punjab, regarding the nature of the tests required for the inspection and examination of locally made cloth goods purchased for Government Departments, the Punjab Chamber of Commerce has recorded the opinion that the fess prescribed by the Government for this work are much too high and the work could be carried out at much less cost by the surveyors who are members of the Chamber. The Chamber would be able to furnish the necessary information at its usual scale of fees for arbitrations.

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LYNCH JUSTICE.

LEO FRANK "EXECUTED."

Telegrams received here from Georgia describe the last act in one of those crime dramas which are portrayed on the stage in Europe and played out in real life in America, so cabled the New York correspondent of the "The Standard," on August 17. Leo Frank the man who murdered Mary Phagan in a pencil factory some two years ago, has been lynched in the approved "Wild West" method of hanging him to a tree and riddling his body with revolver bullets.

Frank's crime and trial from the beginning excited great feeling throughout the United States, and have been the background of several sensational incidents. He was a man in a good social position, the son of a wealthy manufacturer of Brooklin. He occupied a position in a pencil factory owned by his uncle, and it was here that he committed the crime for which he has now paid the penalty at the hands of an infuriated crowd. Mary Phagan, an extremely pretty girl of fifteen, was sent to the factory to collect a small account. She was taken into the building by Frank, who posted a negro outside the door to prevent anyone entering. Afterwards the girl's body was found in the cellar with conclusive evidence that she had been strangled.

Frank was arrested and tried for murder. The negro in his evidence stated that he had been commissioned to burn Mary Phagan's body in the factory furnace, but that his nerve had failed him. Amid great public excitement Frank was condemned to death, the crowd in court cheering and tossing their hats in the air as the sentence was pronounced.

An appeal was lodged by Frank's family, and finally, a few weeks ago, the Governor of Georgia commuted Frank's death sentence to one of imprisonment for life, and he was lodged in the penitentiary at Milledgeville, Georgia.

GAOL STORMED.

This act of clemency caused the widest public discussion in the United States, and by many people was considered to be ill-judged. While in gaol Frank was attacked by one of his fellow-prisoners, who almost succeeded in killing him. A number of protest meetings were held throughout Georgia, and the culmination of the public indignation was witnessed when the gaol was stormed by an armed crowd, who carried the murderer off to his doom.

From the details which have come to hand it appears that just as darkness was falling the warden of the prison was summoned to the gates by the violent ringing of the prison bell. On opening the portals he found himself confronted by 25 men, masked, and carrying revolvers in their hands. Their leader thrust his weapon into the warden's face, and explained curtly that they wanted Leo Frank, and meant to have him. Resistance was impossible. The telephone wires had all been cut from outside, and the officials of the prison, as they discovered what was happening, were outnumbered and given to understand that interference would not be brooked. They were obliged to open the door of Frank's cell and hand him over to the lynchers, who immediately hustled him into a waiting motor car and drove off.

The rest can be imagined—the drive through the dark night to a lonely spot several miles outside the town. The trembling wretch placed in the middle of a ring formed by his captors and forced to stand his "trial" before Judge Lynch—his arguments and pleadings curtly dismissed. The swift condemnation and equally swift execution of the sentence. The struggling man strung up to a tree branch gasping for breath till the volley of revolver bullets put an end to his agony.

An hour later an Atlanta lawyer who had defended Frank at his trial received a telephone message to the effect that his client had been hanged at a spot five miles from Milledgeville. The next morning the authorities recovered his dead body from a small creek.

SCIENCE AND SILK MOTH.

PROF. METCHNIKOFF'S WORK IN WAR TIME.

The Pasteur Institute presents rather a dead appearance at present, says the Paris correspondent of "The Times." Most of the laboratory assistants have departed for the front, where, indeed, two doctors have met their death. There has been in consequence a slackening of experimental work, as well as a corresponding diminution in the running expenses of the establishment. A large part of the famous menagerie has disappeared. Quantities of rabbits, rats, and mice still exist, but the ourang-outangs, amongst others, have ceased to be, as they were expensive to keep as prospective fields for experiment after the war. A large department of the Institute is now engaged in cultures for serums for use on the battlefield.

Far removed from these questions remains Professor Metchnikoff, who is still elaborating his well-known theories concerning the preservation of energy in old age, and is occupied with other problems as completely foreign to the slaughtering of tens of thousands at the front. When I called upon him the other afternoon he was engaged on a memorial concerned with the death of the silk moth. The professor works on in the seclusion of his laboratory, keenly interested in the war as a human problem, anxious even to discuss it with those who can bring him new ideas about it, yet dwelling in his temple of science.

As to the future of the race, or the future of civilization, the veteran scientist declined to be pessimistic. He felt that, on the contrary, a real pacificism would flourish after the war, when science and the arts would work with redoubled energy and effectiveness. Young scientists had been killed, unfortunately; but, happily, there were others to take their place; the regenerative qualities of the human race were not exhausted and he looked forward to a fruitful peace, if only the Germans were beaten.

CHEMISTRY IN WAR.

WHAT BRITISH SCIENTISTS HAVE DONE.

The criticisms made by Professor Percy Frankland, of Birmingham University, on British laxity in chemical development have provoked a reply from a prominent member of the Institute of Chemistry. "I do not believe," he stated, "that this country has systematically neglected chemical science. We have certainly failed badly in developing a scientific system of education which lays the foundation for subsequent study. But our best chemists in this country are as good as, if not better than, any equal number of German chemists, few of whom can compare with the masters under whom they have studied.

"The present war has not reflected on British chemistry, and anything the Germans have created in the laboratory could quite easily have been created here, if our chemists had wished to spend their hours in discovering means of destroying human life. But I can tell you this: in initiative and resource, in originality and application our own chemists can beat the Germans hollow. We certainly want more money for research purposes, and that must be forthcoming. But the Germans will themselves, I think, be led to confess before the war is over that the so-called decadence of British chemistry was another of their professorial miscalculations.

THE WORK OF OUR CHEMISTS.

"In nothing that the Germans have ever given, either for the ills of humanity or for humanity's destruction, can we conceivably be beaten. When the source of our drugs was cut off, our students and professors applied themselves night and day, with the result that everything that can be devised for the alleviation of the wounded or the treatment of those who are in sickness can now readily be obtained.

"The chemists of the country have rallied loyally to our industries. Quite recently we have given formulae for the manufacture of various kinds of special glass which we believe will be a considerable improvement on the German article; for the manufacture of optical lenses we have prepared formulae which will be as good as any Germany has ever produced. In the matter of explosives and their compounds Germany has produced nothing on which we cannot improve, and I am giving away no secret when I say that Germany will discover that sooner rather than later.

"In regard to dyes we have the best chemists in the country available, and it is again a matter only of time before we can produce dyes on an extensive scale. In heavy drugs and chemicals we can still retain the markets of the world; we can send certain articles of chemical manufacture into the United States in face of a 60 per cent. duty, and then obtain a good working profit. But we cannot sell for eightpence per gross the glass fillers used for fountain pens, nor can we sell at 5s. 6d. per gross glass test tubes, as Germany for years has done in order to under-cut her competitors.

"What would eventually be the economic effect of such a continuous process of national development I won't say, but it is a fact that Germany did organise the criminal population in order to produce goods in order to freeze her enemies out of the commercial world. That was one part of her machinations; the other British chemists are prepared to combat and undertake successfully to defeat."

THE LATEST REVOLUTION IN HAITI.

It seems to be settling down to a law of nature that the Republic of Haiti should shed its President every year or less, writes the "Manchester Guardian." During the last four years there have been six revolutions, and each one has ended with the removal, permanent or other, but chiefly permanent, of the President. The fate of the most recent of these Presidents, Vilburn Guillaume, which has just been announced, is explained as having been hastened on by the execution of political prisoners. It must, not be thought, of course, that politics in Haiti has much to do with principles; it means, apparently, no more than to support one of two men for a post whose income and supplementary gains are sufficient to ensure a jolly existence in Paris, the paradise of all good Haitians. It is over a century since the island of Haiti, till then a French colony, declared its independence. During that time the Haitian people has made little or no progress; and indeed there have been signs of retrogression. In spite of a veneer of Christianity and a political constitution which is based on the best French democratic model, the inhabitants, descendants of the African slaves imported to supplant the original Indians, show themselves to be still swayed by remarkably primitive instincts, of which the constantly recurring revolutions are only one (and not the least lurid) manifestation. It is a matter of regret that we should still be forced to look upon the Black Republic less as a policial experiment than as the regular scene of a drama in which tragedy and comedy are mixed in such grotesque proportions.

NEW WORD FOR "COLONIAL."

Members of the Over-Seas Club are trying to find a better word than "Colonial." In the "Over-Seas Daily Mail" the following suggestions are made:—

Panbritish
Emperian
Outbriton
Britannic
Britonial
Anglian
Imperial
Away-born
Dominion
Imperialist
Kith-kin
MacBriton

Better suggestions are awaited.

The Over-Seas Club, of which the King is patron, is a non-party organisation founded to promote the unity of the British Empire.

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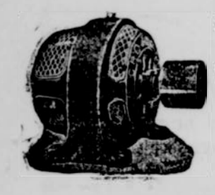

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(Continued on 6 column.)

MACHINERY, ENGINEERING, ELECTRICAL AND MOTOR SECTION.

(Published every Monday.)

BRITISH ENGINEERING.

INDUSTRY'S SPLENDID RECORD.

At the end of twelve months of war it is appropriate briefly to review the position from the stand-point of the engineer, says the Engineering correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph." And the engineer's point of view is not an unimportant one, seeing how vitally the course of the war is being affected by the products of the machine shop and the shipyard. So much so is this the case that months ago Mr. Lloyd George, with his happy knack of putting facts before us in unforgettable phrases, insisted on this being "an engineer's war." In his more recent utterances as Minister of Munitions the late Chancellor of the Exchequer has invariably brought out with the utmost clearness the overwhelming fact that it is upon the output of the machine shops of this country that the final issue of the war depends.

It is tremendous responsibility that has thus been cast upon the British engineering industry. A year ago it was impossible to conceive such a situation arising. No one—least of all engineering employers—ever imagined that if this country were involved in a European war it would devolve upon the workshops of Britain to provide munitions beyond those required by our own Fleet and possibly by a small expeditionary force that might, conceivably, be operating on the Continent.

To meet such requirements, it was anticipated, would be within the capabilities of our existing arsenals and private firms specialising in the production of the machinery of war, though it was recognised that if the war were prolonged these establishments would be severely taxed.

A MARVELLOUS ACHIEVEMENT.

Yet behold what has actually happened. Instead of providing for our own requirements—considerably greater than was expected in the case of the Fleet and twenty times greater in the case of the Army—our engineering resources have been called upon to give the fullest possible assistance in the matter of munitions to France, Russia, Belgium, Serbia, and Italy, amongst others needing our help, to say nothing of those nations that may shortly make the cause of the Allies their own.

With these facts in mind the marvellous thing is that we have done so much, rather than so little, in the direction of the supply of munitions Only those who have an inside knowledge of the engineering industry of this country can properly appreciate the almost miraculous transformation that has been effected in our workshops within such a short space of time. It is safe to say that we have attained in a year to an output of war munitions that, had such an output been mentioned a year ago, it would have been thought impossible to reach in less than five years. And this before we have begun to feel the full effects of the activities of the Ministry of Munitions, activities that will not be at their zenith for many months yet. Then, truly, there will be such a deluge of shell and other war material from our metamorphosed engineering shops as will "stagger humanity," and, we may confidently hope, will materially assist in bringing the war to a speedy and brilliant conclusion.

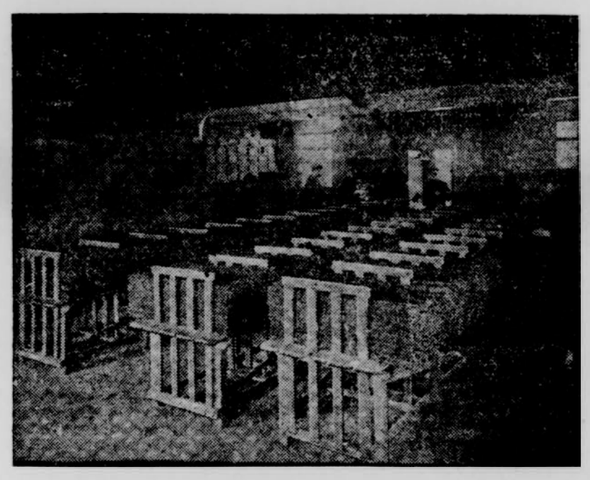
BEFORE THE WAR.

The present amazing activity and adaptability of the British engineering industry is particularly surprising when we call to mind the state of depression into which the industry was plunged a year ago by the commencement of hostilities. On the outbreak of war last August the engineering trade of the country was, on the whole, slightly declining. We appeared to be entering upon one of those periods of trade depression that occur with cyclic regularity. But the war speeded up the decline till it became an utter slump. Orders were cancelled in every direction, and the outlook, except for those few engineering firms normally engaged on the production of the machinery of war, was extremely black. It was little use making for stock, seeing how impossible it was to estimate future demands. The war might change every market. Hence all that could be done was to wait patiently for "something to turn up." The change was not long coming. Within a month of the outbreak of war orders were beginning to come in again. Plant was wanted for the many new factories and factory extensions that it was soon realised would be required in connection with the supply of munitions. This meant that it was not long before the makers of machine tools, gas engines, electrical plant, and construction steelwork, to mention but a fraction of the engineering industries directly affected by these extensions, were working at the highest pressure.

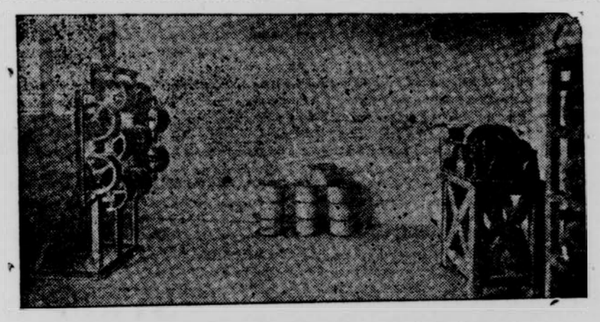
WIRELESS ON A TRAIN.

For the first time on record news bulletins taken by wireless were recently displayed on a moving train, when passengers on the Lackawanna Railroad in the United States were astonished to see the latest foreign and home despatches spread before their eyes as they were being whirled along at sixty miles an hour. The "Scranton Times" sent two hundred and fifty words from the Lachawanna wireless station to the moving train, the messages dealing with internal and external affairs.

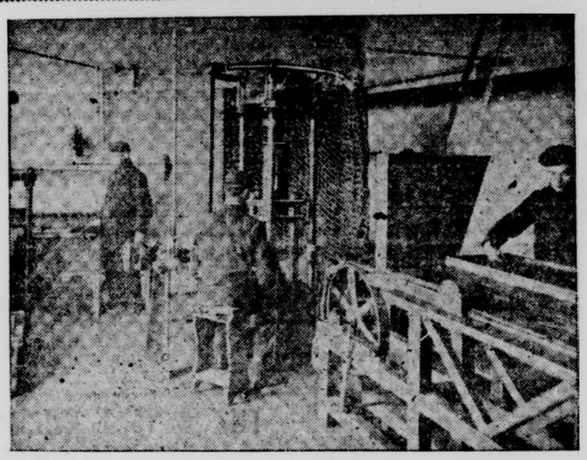
MANUFACTURE OF MUNITIONS.



Scene in a Powder Factory—Binding Cordite.



Reeling Rifle Cordite on 10-Strand Reel.



Cannon Cordite Press.

DRY CELLS FOR IGNITION PURPOSES.

With the enormous increase in the use of the internal combustion engine in this country, both in the form of a stationary engine for industrial purposes and as a motor-car engine, the difficulties connected with obtaining a suitable source of ignition current either for starting or for continuous running are being more keenly felt, writes "Indian Engineering." The usual source in use is the accumulator, and while undoubtedly this source is in most respects a very satisfactory one, it brings with it what is especially in the Mofussil one of the greatest difficulties; this being the necessity for periodical recharging. Except in the vicinity of a few of the largest cities where an electric supply has been installed, the opportunities of getting accumulators recharged locally are few and far between and this means that the possessor of the engine has usually to provide himself with two sets of accumulators so that one may be in use while the other is away being recharged and that the accumulators have often to be sent on very considerable journeys which in addition to being expensive does not improve the accumulators themselves. In such cases therefore an alternative source of ignition and one that eliminates the necessity for recharging is to be welcomed and such an alternative is to be found in the Dry Cell. At one time an impression existed among the users of internal combustion engines that Dry Cell Batteries formed an unsuitable source of current for ignition purposes and the reason for this impression is now correctly attributed to the fact that formerly sufficient attention was not given to the quality of the cells employed. Opinion has changed and it has been proved repeatedly that high class dry batteries will yield results which are entirely satisfactory and possess advantages not to be found in other sources of ignition current. Among the chief of these advantages are cleanliness, reliability and the elimination of recharging difficulties and, what is of great importance to the motorist, much greater freedom from failure arising through vibration and rough usage. On account of their low internal resistance and consequent large output of current, the Siemens-Obach Dry Cells which are made up into convenient and compact forms of 4½ volt and 6 volt batteries are confidently submitted as forming the most suitable type of primary battery for ignition purposes.

HEADLIGHT GLARE PROBLEM.

Realizing the extreme importance of the glaring headlight problem, which has caused much anxiety, adverse legislation and ill-feeling, the Society of Automobile Engineers has officially recognized it as demanding immediate attention. A series of tests have been worked out which may be used as a standard definition of what constitutes a dangerous "glare," and the results of such tests will be submitted to manufacturers of headligts, with a view to diminishing the "glare"—which is something quite different from the strength of the light itself, headlights of comparatively low candle-power and short distance efficiency, yet are abnormally glaring to the eye of the observer stationed somewhere in front of the automobile. Future headlights are to be constructed according to scientific formulae, eliminating the glare but thoroughly retaining the far-reaching effects of a searchlight upon the road itself.

NEW MOTOR TYRE PUMP.

A tyre pump that not only pumps up any tyre within a few minutes, but that keeps the tyre at that pressure regardless of punctures, is a British invention. The pump can be attached to the hub of the wheel in less than a minute by any person. It works on the rotary pump principle, each revolution of the wheel, while running the car, driving air into the tyre, and so effective has this device shown itself during a recent official test by the Royal Automobile Club of Great Britain, that a tyre, deliberately punctured in five places, was kept at full pressure as long as the car was kept running. The device appears to have solved the roadside repair problem. No car need stop because of a puncture, if fitted with one of these pumps, as it can be run with ease and without danger to the nearest garage or repair shop.

MACHINE-TOOL FACTORIES.

CONTROLLED ESTABLISHMENTS.

A recent visit to one of our largest machine-tool factories showed that the Minister of Munitions, edict, as a result of which all such factories have now become "control'ed establishments," has had little, if any, practical effect, says the "Daily Telegraph."

As a matter of fact, these factories were and had been for months past, working splendidly. The output of the machine tools, so essential for the rapid production of shells and fuses, had increased to an amazing extent. It is difficult to see how the taking over of these factories by the Government can apreciably affect the output. Possibly Mr. Lloyd George thinks that he may be able to get a little more out of the workpeople if they feel that they are actually working under the Government. To all practical intents and purposes, however, these factories have been engaged on war work almost since the commencement of hostilities. By this we do not necessarily mean that their machine tools have been going into Government factories, but rather that they have been required to equip the countless factories now engaged in the manufacture of munitions.

A BLESSING IN DISGUISE.

As far back as March last the Government exercised the right of commanding any machine tool that was awaiting despatch, or was in course of manufacture at certain machine-tool makers, works, so the new regime will not introduce any very novel features. One, however, there will probably be, that affecting the external finish put upon these machines. The splendid appearance of British machine tools is known the world over, but as this is obtained only at the cost of much time and labour. Mr. Lloyd George has indicated that it might be abandoned in war time, telling the machine-tool makers, at his recent meeting with them that energy spent in speeding-up production would be taken into consideration when there came to be allotted the production of the profits that controlled establishments will be permitted to retain.

The present vast dispersal over the length and breadth of the country of the most up-to-date machine tools, should be a blessing in disguise after the war. In countless cases it means that old-fashioned firms, which have been persisting, in the use of out-of-date plant, have been compelled, by the need for turning out under contract munitions in lareg quantities, to scrap their old lathes and instal the latest types of machines. It required a cataclysm such as the present war to compel certain firms to go in for new plant. Now that the plunge has been taken, and they find that each new machine-tool can do four or five times the work of its predecessor, they stand in a much better position to meet the keen competition to be expected from America and elsewhere when peace is once more restored.

HIGH-SPEED STEEL.

SERIOUS EFFECT ON EXPORTS.

Though the Germans are now careful to tell us that they have enough copper, zinc, and other metals to last them "to the end of the war," it is clear that we must continue—especially in view of the doubt as to the length of the war—to do everything we can to stop Germany from getting metals useful for munitions, says the "Daily Telegraph."

In doing this, however, it appears that in many cases we are unnecessarily interfering with our own export trade. Particularly is this the case with manufactured steel goods. A Government edict has gone forth—and quite rightly—that high-speed tool steel must not be exported. We know that the Germans are short of the tungsten and molybdenum necessary for the manufacture of these steels. If only steel products containing these metals—why not, also, cobalt, which helps to give fine highspeed steels?—in appreciable quantities were forbidden to be exported, the present difficulty with regard to so many steel goods would be overcome.

Actually what is happening now is that the export of practically all steel articles—even steel shovels—is forbidden by the War Trade Department until it can be proved that these articles contain no tungsten or molybdenum. It is obvious from this that there must be a tremendous dislocation of trade in steel goods, and this could probably be avoided in a large number of cases, since the classs of manufactures containing the forbidden metals is perfectly well known.

It surely cannot be that the Government fear that small percentages of the forbidden metals may be purposely introduced into, let us say, steel knives, by unscrupulous manufacturers in this country in the hope that the tungsten or molybdenum may afterwards be extracted from the steel for the use of the enemy.

In the case of white metals, the export of which is very carefully guarded, there is more reason in the action of the authorities, since these alloys contain appreciable percentages of antimony and of other metals that might possibiy be extracted. It is less easy to explain why the War Trade Department refuse to allow the export of dental alloys—particularly when these are required in France—since they are of course, made in comparatively small quantities.

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THE EARLY DAYS OF ELPHINSTONE INSTITUTION.

(BY SANDY SEVENTY.)

Of all the schools established in the city during the past half of the nineteenth century, none enjoyed so great and deserving a reputation as a public school than that known as the Elphinstone Institution. That was the name which was given by the Committee of the Bombay Native Education Society. It was popularly called the "Society School." At the time it was called an "institution" as it embraced both school and college. The latter had no separate building of its own till 1856. In that year the college was under the orders of the local Government removed to a hired building in a bungalow belonging to the Sassoons, west of the existing Babula Tank. The despatch of 1854 of Sir Charles Wood led to extensive educational reforms on an organised basis. But prior to 1856 the college was accommodated in the same premises as the school. The Education Society leased the ground on what is known as the Esplanade Cross-road, running from the corner where stands at present the Bible Society to the east far down where we have the head office of the Police Commissioner. Mr. Juggonath Sunkersett was a member, and a most active and indefatigable one, of the Society's Committee. He willingly leased an extensive plot on which the institution was built on a very well laid out plan. The school was divided into lower and upper divisions. The last was for secondary education as we now call it, while the first was for primary instruction. Two large blocks with a roomy verandah divided the ground floor. That wing which faced north or north-east was for Gujarati speaking scholars and that facing north-west for the Marathi speaking boys. It was wholly a boys' school. The class rooms were so constructed as to run into each other, communication being made through a door in each class. Thus the lower school had four Gujarati and four Marathi classes in the two wings. They were well lighted and ventilated. But on the entrance facing the east, where there was a porch, there were two classes at right angles to the main blocks. These two were divided by a central common passage, whence entrances to the upper hall and other class rooms was effected by an excellent broad stair-case. This was the main entrance. There was another, half way down the north eastern wing, which was very convenient for common use. An open passage intervened between this north-east wing and the outhouses for Hindus and Parsis, separately, and so on. One of the two class rooms at the north entrance of the porch was the fifth and the highest class of the lower school, while that on the opposite side was the lowest class of the upper school. A fairly good play-ground was provided, but it would hardly be considered ample and convenient according to our modern notions. But then in the pre-Victorian period they in England were not even quite advanced in matters of school gymnastics and other sports. All the same, the sports and amusements at the school during recess hours were of a nature fairly to exercise the muscles of the young scholars. The *Gilee danda*, which has been so successfully replaced by the healthy British national game of cricket, was exceedingly in vogue. The *gilee* was a round piece of wood about an inch or two in diameter and the *danda*, or long stick of a cylindrical type, perhaps 3 inches in diameter and 15 to 18 inches long. Mr. Dadabhai Nowroji in his school days in the Forties, was considered a clever adept at the game. The play has not gone out of fashion. It may be still seen in the suburban places and in every rural village. It had very much in common with cricket, including the runs made, generally known as *Junco*.

The upper school, which was for instruction in secondary education, preparatory to the college classes, had four Gujarati and four Marathi classes, and save one, they were all accommodated on the upper floor. The hall of the institution occupied the whole eastern front of the school overlooking the Maidan and the Fort, and was spacious and stately. A life-size oil painting of Mountstewart Elphinstone was hung up on the west wall and that of Sir John Malcolm on the east. Both were by great masters. There were also smaller oil portraits of some of the professors,—Bell, Henderson and Green. When the scholars had gained their promotion to the first class of the upper school, they were further drafted into what was commonly known as the "Candidate class." This class during the Fifties was taught by one Mr. Draper, and by Mr. C. A. Beyts in the latter part of the period. The last was from Bishop College, Calcutta, and very able instructor of scholars preparing for the College. He resigned the teachership in order to take up the headmastership of the Bombay Proprietary School, the first of its kind in all India, well-organised and and well-directed by an influential and experienced Committee of Management, among whom were some members of the Kama family, the great social reformers, and Mr. Jaggonath Sankersett, a most prominent gentleman who was a member of the former Board of Education which ceased to exist after 1856. The hall of the institution had a magnificent and well situated library, with a long table and comfortable library chairs for the use of the Board meeting. Examiners, too, held their meetings in the hall, which was otherwise sacred to the Principal and Professors. To the scholar it was a *sanctum sanctorum*, where he need never enter.

The College department was not well endowed at the commencement, but on the retirement of Elphinstone, the grateful citizens of Bombay, recognizing the need of a great college for imparting Higher Education, on which that great statesman and popular Governor was himself very keen, raised a magnificent fund of 2½ lakhs of rupees to perpetuate his memory, and it took the form of the foundation of a college bearing his most distinguished name. Scholarships were afterwards established to perpetuate other eminent men of learning and law. Thus scholarships were founded known as West and Perry. The former Sir Edward West was an able and erudite Chief Justice of Bombay, directly appointed by the Crown. Sir Erskine Perry was another Chief Justice who had thoroughly identified himself with the education of Indians. A professorship of jurisprudence was founded in his honor which bears his name. Governor Clare's retirement led to a Clare scholarship. For purposes of training teachers there was established a normal class with sufficient scholarships. The normal class was a most necessary one as there was felt a great want of teachers of the English language of the requisite qualification. To-day the great desideratum, at least in the Bombay Presidency, is the adequacy of trained teachers for primary schools. These are fast multiplying, thanks to the greater liberality of the State in reference to the annual grants to these schools, but there are not trained teachers enough. That is why training classes have been opened in different places. The normal scholars turned out by Elphinstone College in the Fifties were a band of exceedingly well-trained men under the early Professors. When permanent teachers for the lower schools specially were fewer these scholars used to be employed and they did their work most creditably. None of the class survives so far as the knowledge of the present writer goes. There is only one survival in the person of Mr. Hormusji Dadabhoy, ex-judge of the Small Cause Court. He was exceedingly well read and scholars in the lower forms were always delighted when he took his turn for an hour to teach them. Mr. Hormasji was in the middle of the Fifties a teacher. Sandy Seventy acknowledges with gratitude the training in English he gave to him in the class during the six or eight months of 1857. He was known as a brilliant English scholar of great eloquence, fine specimens of which were later on heard in public places, specially in the Town Hall. It would be tedious to mention so many of the good and valued teachers of those days. Some three dozen and more could be recalled. But there is one who may here be named as he still lives in our midst. Mr. Cowasji Edulji Khambata, now 86 was a distinguished and brilliant scholar of Elphinstone College. He deserves special mention as so few really know his intrinsic worth, though he was better known among his early contemporaries, of whom Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji was one. His English was so correct and idiomatic that he was better known by the "Telegraph and Courier" in the early Fifties in which he used to give gleaning in English of salient articles appearing in the Gujarati Press. That journal was a bright one under the editorship of one Mr. Craig, who had a literary pen about him and sometimes gave lectures in the Town Hall in connection with the Bombay Mechanics' Institute. When Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji founded the "Rast Goftar" in 1851, it was felt that a few columns of English matter would be of invaluable service to the public. There were Messrs. K. R. Kama and Sorabji S. Bengali as associates in the work of editing that journal. The necessity became acute in 1857 owing to the anti-Indian spirit of the columns of the "Bombay Times" then edited by Dr. George Buist. He fell foul of the entire Indian community and calumniated them in no measured terms which eventually lost him the editorship. The "Rast Goftar" did signal service by giving rejoinders in English to the irate editor's fulminations and Mr. Cowasji was specially selected to indite the English columns. He wrote with such execellent English and with such sobriety of thought that when later on he left for England the "Telegraph and Courier" paid him a handsome compliment on his extensive erudition and his idiomatic and sober English. Mr. Cowasji was for many years editor of the English columns in "Native Opinion," founded by the late Mr. V. N. Mandlik, till he left for Calcutta to take up the managership of the Port Canning Company. But such was his love of journalism that he used, whenever in Bombay, to contribute economic and other articles to the "Times of India" and the "Bombay Gazette," the editors of which had the highest opinion of his literary abilities. But such is the whirligig of time that beyond a very limited circle of friends none is aware of the existence in his retirement of this literary but most unassuming nonogenarian who is such an ornament of the Parsi community. But how strange the community knows him not! But Mr. Khambata is a gem of the purest ray who lives unknown and silent in his retirement at Tardeo.

CALCUTTA SCHOOL OF TROPICAL MEDICINE.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 12.

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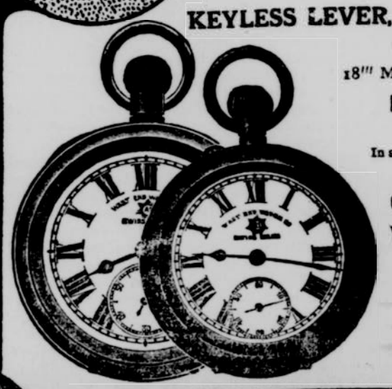

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The Perils of Pauline

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SYNOPSIS OF PREVIOUS INSTALMENTS.

Sanford Marvin, a wealthy manufacturer of automobiles, has worn himself out by overwork. His son, Harry, and his adopted daughter, Pauline, love each other, but she wants two years of thrilling experiences seeing life before marrying. Her reason is that she is ambitious to be a writer. Old Mr. Marvin asks to see what she has written. While Pauline and Harry are in search of a magazine containing her story, Mr. Marvin opens the case of a mummy which has just arrived from Egypt. Raymond Owen, his rascally private secretary, helps lift off the front of the case, but leaves the old man to remove the mummy's bandages alone. Mr. Marvin, during a fainting spell, sees the half-exposed mummy come to life, step out of her case, take a bracelet from her wrist and try to force it into his nerveless grasp, while her lips whisper a strange message from the remote past.

Restored to consciousness by Harry and Pauline, the old man believes it to be a dream until later he finds the identical bracelet on the mummy's skeleton wrist. He promises Pauline one year to see life and places her in the guardianship of Owen. A final heart attack gives him just time to write on the doctor's prescription blank a very brief will. Then he dies. A lawyer tells Owen that he would have permanent charge of Pauline's estate if something should happen to her before marriage. Hick's a racetrack man, whispers a suggestion to Owen but the secretary refuses to have anything to do with him, for the time at least. Hicks and Owen introduce a reformed pirate, who tells Pauline of hidden treasure, and they take passage to the island of Nassau to recover the treasure.

Continued from Friday.

CHAPTER VII.

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Arrived at Nassau the party proceeded to the King Edward House, where Pauline found a telegram from Philip Carpenter, the lawyer, advising her to return as soon as possible to attend the signing of certain important papers. On account of the message all hands made haste to hunt for a small steamer or launch to complete the trip.

Though none of the four saw him, the old man was at the hotel. In his room he removed his wig, whiskers and spectacles, threw them into one of the two new suit cases and saw in the glass the curly hair and handsome youthful features of Harry. Then he lost no time in assuming another and very different disguise, observing to himself that the most valuable part of his college education might prove to be the secrets of "make up" he had learned in his college dramatic club.

Owen, with his usual forethought, had arranged in advance to be put in touch at once with all available boats. As a result a gasoline launch, with a cabin and stateroom, about 100 feet long, which had once been a yacht, was chartered. The "pirate's" stipulation that no stranger should see his island made it necessary for Pauline to deposit a check for $2,500 for its safe return. This the owner accepted in place of going with the party himself.

The next morning provisions were brought aboard, the "pirate" declaring that he could run the engine, and all was ready when a difficulty arose. Who was to cook? Pauline volunteered, but Owen objected, and finally the "pirate's" objections to a stranger were overcome.

A dark-skinned half-breed, with long, black hair, who had earned half a dollar by helping carry things on board, volunteered in a gruff voice.

"I'se fine cook. Best cook on the island. I cook very cheap."

Time was too valuable to investigate the dark man's ability, so he was hired without further parley. Off went the white launch Owen steering under instructions from the "pirate," who soon proved he knew gasoline engines. Out of the harbor they went, and then coasted along the beautiful shores of the island. The sea was calm and the cruise uneventful for some time, when the "pirate" called every one's attention to the fact that it was a long time since breakfast. He went below and addressed the cook, who had shut himself up in his tiny galley, as sailors call a boat's kitchen.

"What's your name?" demanded Boyd.

"Filipo."

"Are you a nigger?"

"I guess so; I dunno."

"Well, what were your father and mother?"

"I dunno."

"That's funny; but what I want to know is how soon grub will be ready?"

"Right away, senor."

"All right, Filipo; see that there is plenty of it."

"Dod foul my lawser, if this ain't what yer might call pleasant" declared the "pirate," showing his few and uneven teeth in a smile that reminded Pauline of the spiles of an abandoned pier. Owen offered him a cigar.

"No, sonny, them boob-sticks is for dudes and land-lubbers. Give me a good hunk of navy plug and a pipe."

So saying, he produced a short black pipe and a plug of tobacco from his pocket and a knife from his boot. With skill and celerity he carved off a slice, cut it into cubes and rolled them into grains. These proved to make exactly a pipe full, not an atom more nor less.

Pauline was pacing the deck apart from the others. In a pleasant dreaminess she was scanning the endless azure of the hushed waters. Her thoughts roamed afar.

They roamed forward and backward—forward to the vague magic land of adventure, where she was to win treasure and delight, fortune and fame; backward to a big, lovely, splendid house in New York City, where a certain tall young man, with brown, unruly hair and shoulders broad as a sheltering wall, must be pining his heart away for her.

It is so pleasant to know that some one is pining his heart away for you, when you are safely away from his guardian ship amid the perils of the Spanish Main.

Some one was whistling in the cabin. Pauline paid no attention to it at first, but as the tune suddenly shifted to the very latest musical comedy air—introduced in New York the night she went away—she became interested. Owen never whistled, and Hicks, she imagined, seldom went to the theatres.

The song shifted from whistle to words:

"I'm a greatly wicked person,
If there's anybody worse on
This terrestrial circumference of guile
(Though I very broadly doubt it)
I should like to know about it,
For I want to be the blackest thing on file.
"I'm a bad—mad—man, my dear,
I'm a liar and a flyer and flirty buccaneer
I've done everything that's awful that a human being can,
I'm a bad—ma-a-d man."

"That had mum song from 'Polly Peek-a-boo,' Harry and I heard it only two weeks ago," mused Pauline.

She was puzzled. How in the world had the tune of the latest Broadway hit struck its way to distant Nassau in such time? And who on the yacht should be singing it? Moved by a sudden whimsy, she stepped to the door of the cabin and lifted her own trained voice in the replying stanza of the song:

"Yes, from Frisco to Madrid, you
Never did a good deed, did you?
Oh, I think it's fine for a man to be so wild!
They should be all Robin Hoody,
For I hate the goody-goody,
And I longed to meet a bandit when a child."
You're a bad—mad—man, my dear,
You're a hater and traiter and a galiant chevalier.
But, of course, you are so shocking I must spurn you—if I can,
You're a bad—ma-a-d man."

She was rewarded for her venture only by a sudden silence in the cabin. Then quickly the whistling was resumed. This time it was a weird, nondescript melody of the south seas. Pauline entered the cabin.

There was no one there but the cook. In his dingy linen suit he was standing at the table peeling potatoes and whistling. He stopped as Pauline entered. A tall, powerful man, though of slouching posture, he bowed deferentially.

"No like me sing—no sing," he suggested.

"On the contrary, I like it very much. You sing very well indeed, Filipo. Would you mind telling me where you heard the song you were just singing?"

"Big American man, up Nassau—he sing 'um. Very fine man—big fool daughter,'" replied Filipo.

"You speak very good English when you sing," remarked Pauline. "Why don't you do it all the time?"

The cook hesitated. He slashed viciously at a potato.

"Speak good English all time—had English when sing!"

"What do you mean?"

"Boss say: 'Filipo, you will please make me a large cake this morning. Put all your skill into the cake, Filipo, for I have invited company.' Boss, he just sing. I talk good English. I say: 'Bake fine good cake—'nough said.'"

"Oh, I see you are a scholar as well as a musician, Filipo."

"No scholar. Never read nothing but cook book. Big American daughter—she scholar."

"I thought you said she was a fool."

"Same thing."

Pauline began to scrutinize half suspiciously this remarkable menial, but he kept solidly at work at the potatoes, and his dark skin, his scraggy beard, his bagging trousers upturned over bare feet, his general delapidation of appearance, proved him nothing but one of the common derelicts of the languid islands.

"If you could peel potatoes instead of butchering them, there would be a little more to eat, in case we run out of supplies, Filipo," suggested Pauline.

He turned on her a frank American grin. For an instant the twinkle in the keen blue eyes upset her. It was so like the twinkle in a pair of keen blue eyes that were supposed to be figuratively weeping for her fate in far-off New York. But instantly he changed his attitude.

"No like cook—cook quit," he grumbled.

"Oh, no, indeed, Filipo, you must not be offended. I was just speaking to Mr. Owen this morning about raising your salary. But, tell me, why was the big American's daughter a fool? Who was she, Filipo?"

"Ethel Louisa Schnaitzenheimer-Ralcigh, New York, U.S.A. Great scholar. Study book, study map, hire big crooks, cheap pirate, go hunt, loose change, dumbed in sea."

"Well, what is so foolish about that?" snapped Pauline. "Doesn't every one know there is buried treasure along the Spanish Main?"

"Sure, plenty treasure. No buried, though. Big American daughter got all treasure; pirate string big yarns; crooks take ship, kill girl, get money. Easy money," finished Filipo, with a surreptitious glance at Pauline.

A thick voice came to them from the cabin door.

"I begs to report, Miss," said Blinky Boyd, the pirate, reeling in, "that there be mut'ny in yer crew. Mr. Hicks and Mr. Owen, Miss, has rebelled against me authority and has refused me drink."

"That is an outrage, Mr. Boyd. They do not realize how your nerve-racking adventures have shattered your strength. I will attend to it myself," said Pauline sympathetically. "Filipo, give Mr. Boyd a drink."

"Drink? Yes, meem," replied Filipo, with such unwonted alacrity that Pauline turned in surprise.

She saw the slouching figure of the cook suddenly stiffen to his full stalwart height. She saw an ill dad, but majestic giant stride toward the pirate, bowl him over with a gentle tap, pinion his arms and legs in a lifting grasp and carry him toward the door of the cabin.

Cries of rage came stuffily from the thick throat of Boyd.

"Lemme go, ye scum, lemme go," he yelled.

"Filipo! Filipo! Stop, this instant! How dare you treat Mr. Boyd in such a manner?" cried the indignant girl.

"You say, 'Give him drink.' He say, 'Lemme go,'" answered Filipo, pausing with his squirming burden a moment, then passing through the door.

"Drink! Ye illiterate fool, drink! She is telling ye ter gimme a drink," screamed the hero of desperate encounters on land and sea.

"Big, fat drink," agreed the cook, as he strode toward the rail.

Pauline rushed upon him. The peril of her precious pirate stirred all her courage. She saw her dreams vanishing—the chief narrator, navigator and guide of the treasure voyage suspended in two strong arms over the blue deep. Forgetting that he was accustomed to conquer twenty men single handed, she felt only pity for his plight. Her soft but determined hand gripped the cook's.

"Filipo, obey my orders!" she commanded.

"Yes, Mem. Let 'um go. Give 'um drink. Big liar need big drink."

He lifted the struggling but utterly helpless form of the pirate over his shoulders, then, with a sudden stooping movement, he made as if to plunge it into the sea.

"Help! Help!" cried Pauline, running up the deck.

Hicks and Owen rushed from their staterooms. They found Blinky Boyd quivering, gasping beside the rail. They found a slouching, uncommunicative cook stolidly peeling potatoes in the galley.

Boyd was carried to his bunk. Pauline hovered over him, anxious, attentive. Owen and Hicks, just outside the door, conversed in whispers.

"Who the devil is that cook, anyway?" asked Hicks.

This is from the Motion Picture Film of "Pauline" by the Pathe Players. Pauline Happens Upon the New "Cook" in the Cabin of the Yacht and Fails to Penetrate Harry's Disguise.

"I don't know—I don't believe anybody on board knows. Boyd himself hired him at Nassau."

Pauline appeared to them in fluttering haste.

"The man has been captured—he's been put in chains, has he not?" she questioned. "Yes, he's been sent to the galley," replied Owen.

That seemed bad enough and safe enough for Pauline.

"But we must keep him alive," she said. He must not be starved. He is a most picturesque character. He sings the latest Broadway songs in perfect English, and attempts murder in perfect ignorance."

A gruff, rumbling voice sounded from the pirate's bunk.

"I couldn't kill him—didn't have the heart to kill him. Is he very bad off?"

"With careful care he will live" called the sarcastic voice of Owen.

"That's good. An' now I'd like the nip of grog I was after when the mut'ny broke out."

Hicks stepped in and wearily poured the drink. Boyd took it at a gulp. Unexpectedly he arose and joined the others'.

"Ye know," he said, "thrashin, that feller 'minds me o' the worst fight I ever had. He's a wonder, that cook."

"Do lie down and be quiet for a moment, Mr. Boyd," pleaded Pauline. "The cook has been put in the galley and can't hurt you any more."

"Hurt me?" he jeered. "There ain't no livin' man—no human man, I mean—that's likely to hurt a person wot beat a Afriky gorilla in a runnin' fight."

"You actually beat a gorilla?" asked Pauline, although Hicks and Owen detected a new tinge of doubt in her voice—a hint of a suspicion that her pirate might not be all that he claimed to be.

"True as the compass, Miss," began the irrepressible Boyd, who was now bent on regaining his slightly damaged reputation for prowess.

"Do you know, Owen," remarked Pauline, pensively, as she had not heard the beginning of the new adventure, "I think that cook is a very interesting—though, of course, a very wicked—man. I think he should be released from his chains."

"I think that you are right about that," replied Owen, "for we must have food. But personally I am suspicious of the fellow. There is something surreptitious about him.

"I told ye so—mut'ny, rank mut'ny," exclaimed Boyd. "I wouldn't let 'im out no ways."

"If it weren't for his shocking clothes and his horrid beard I really believe he would be—handsome," mused Pauline.

"A very low sort of person, I'm afraid," commented Hicks. "A bad man, if I'm a judge of one."

"He seems to agree with you. He sings a song to that effect. Hark! I think he's singing it now."

And, as they listened, there came from the open door of the cabin the cook's expressive voice—a voice with poses, movements and scenes in it that gave bluster and "go" to the flimsy little song:

"There is nothing much absurder
Than the ban we put on murder;
If I do not slay a score or more a year,
It's because I am so busy
With the kidnapping of frizzy
Queens and Princesses when papa isn't near."

With the last line the voice sounded nearer and the desperate "prisoner of the galley" came shuffling along the deck, his total abandonment of all sprightly graces, his utter shabbiness making a queer contrast to the vivid voice.

"Hey! I thought that feller was locked in the stoke hole. This ain't right. Keep him off me," whined Boyd.

The cook kept on until his face was close to the pirate's, while the latter trembled in abject fear.

"Dinner ready," said the cook softly.

Next moment he was dragging his lazy feet off down the deck, while the incongruous voice sounded the chorus:

"I'm a bad—mad—man, my dear.
I'm a spotter and a plotter and I know the use of 'queer.'
But to bogus pirates, mostly, I delight to tie the can.
I'm a bad—m-a-d man!"

The cook had become an ominous and impressive figure on the yacht.

No one made a sound and Boyd grasped his opportunity.

"You remember me tellin' ye, Miss, how the Baraboo was wrecked off West Afriky an' all on board—barrin' meself—went down.

"Well, I ain't sayin' where that coast o' Afriky is, becuz I don't know; but I know I run straight into the anumal kingdom—I mean queendom. For she WAS a queen."

"Who was a queen?" asked Polly.

"Dolores, the Queen o' the Monkeys," replied Blinky. "The most amazing beautiful woman, Miss—barrin' yerself—that ever walked this here world."

"And how did you meet her?"

"I met her through her guardian—I was proper interjuiced," said Boyd.

"I was surprised an' sad, Miss, to have saw nothin' but monkeys in three days walkin' through the jungle. So when I hears a yell, like a livin' voice—but not much like it—I get inquisitive.

"Sun-dub, Sun-dub, Sun-dub,' yells the voice.

"So I answers it the same way. 'Sun-dub, Sundub,' I says. 'I'm hungry; is there anythin' in the icebox, or has father ben home?'

"Suddenly I feels meself grabbed by me ankles an' nex' minute I'm whizzin' 'round the head o' the biggest gorilla ye ever seen.

"I am preparin' calm to be throwed over to the coast or et alive when I hears another voice—a lady's voice, from away back in the jungle.

"'Sun-dub,' it calls. 'Sun-dub.'

"The beast drops me an' goes scramblin' into the bush, comin' back quick with a lady leadin' him, quiet as a lamb.

"She comes over to me an', by the way she talked to Sun-dub, I knew she was rebukin' him for his manners.

"She was tall—almost as tall as Sun-dub, an' her skin was brown an' her dress was a bunch o' leaves. She tells me to come over to the house an' have a bite to eat."

"Oh, then you could speak her language?" asked Pauline.

"Not quite Miss; but we tried everythin' either of us knowed, an' we found five or ten words o' Portuguese that did the trick.

"Her house was in the top of a tree some half-mile high, I should say. Sun-dub carries me up, bein' very polite all of a sudden. A thousand monkeys, all sizes and shapes, is jabberin' and chatterin' on the ground.

"Well, Miss, I lived there fourteen months, an' by then I knowed enough and she knowed enough, so we talked together. She was the Queen of that there monkey country, so long as she stayed. She'd been left there—she didn't know when—an' the beasts they captured her. They thought their country 'ud go to wreck if she left 'em. So they had Sun-dub watch her.

"He'd kill me in a minute,' she says, 'if I started to go.'

"I didn't care nothin' fer meself; but I did want to save that innocent young child from bein' a Queen any more. Besides me clothes was wore out an' I was wearin' a nice suit o' leaves, like hers, an' I was accumulatin' a most tremenjus thirst—like now, Mise, only much worser," laughing.

This is from the Motion Picture Film of "Pauline" by the Famous Pathe Players. Miss Pearl White as "Pauline." Costume Designed by Lady Duff-Gordon, "Lucile."

"It hardly seems possible," said Pauline. He took out his bottle and drained it. "I don't see how I stood it, Miss" he said, tossing the empty bottle over the rail.

"So, finally," went on Blinky. "I persuades her to send Sun-dub on a journey with the monkey population. She makes up a yarn about a grove of banana trees which she says she sees in a dream, with bananas long as oars growin' all the year 'round. 'Twas surprisin' how that woman could lie.

"They all goes off in a long line, old Sun-dub lookin' back occasionally an' calling me some fearful name. When they're gone we start a march to the coast, where I hopes to be picked up by some passin' ship. We meets all kinds of beasts and reptiles, but Dolores she cusses 'em in monkey talk and they's all skeered of her. But I kin see she's nervous and finally she tells me that Sun-dub has a nose that would make a bloodhound green with envy. She says he'll get us if we don't reach a place she calls the Cave of Silence, which the monkeys is afraid to enter.

"Well, we travels about eight days, meetin' every kind of beast except monkey, them all bein' on the banana hunt, and at last we comes out of the jungle to a open sort of place. Just then we pauses in horror, and then begins to run, for we hears what we was listenin' for: 'Sun-dub, boom, boom!' But it was no use runnin' with the Cave of Silence two or three miles away and Sun-dub sure to catch up in about five minutes.

"So I tells the girl to run ahead and meet me at the cave after I had attended to Mr. Sun-dub. It was hard to make her leave me 'cause she couldn't see how I was goin' to get the best of a ton of ugly gorilla. After she's gone I has about three minutes to prepare, when on comes Sun-dub with his throttle wide open. Now, after I has a very small drink I'll tell you about the Cave of Silence."

So saying, the "pirate" descended to the cabin.

"But did you kill the gorilla?" asked Pauline, when he returned.

"No Miss, it ain't practical to kill gorillas, it takes too long."

"Did you get the better of him, then?"

"Yes, Miss, I did. I gave him the worst shock of his monkey life, I did."

Owen, who was summoned to find a corkscrew, said:—

"Do you mean to say that you thrashed a gorilla single-handed, and without a gun?"

"No, I didn't thrash him, either," responded the "pirate." "I just used my wits against him. Yes, sir, I, a modest sea-farin' man, without the benefit of eddication, in my own humble way gub the best o' that big gorilla. What's more, I'd like to see if a couple of smart city guys like you and Mr. Hicks can guess how I done it."

(To be continued).

This is from the Motion Picture Film of "Pauline" by the Famous Pathe Players. Mr. Crane Wilbur, Who Plays the Part of "Harry Marvin," in His Disguise as a Half-Breed Cook.

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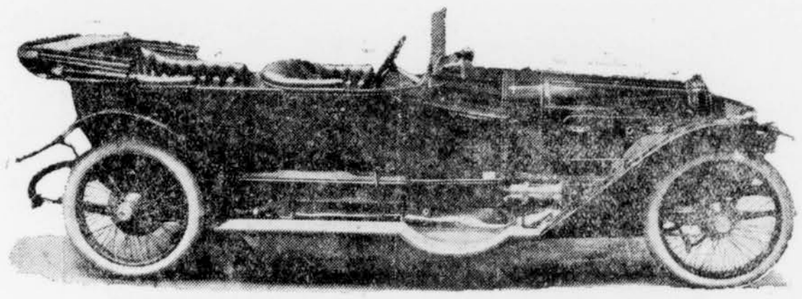

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